Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 3d.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1820. [NUMBER 1555.

Advertisement.

Public Department.

PROCLAMATION.

THE bequest made by HOOLASJEE SOOBANJEE. and it's appropriation towards the construction of a valuable aqueduct for supplying the lower part of the Native Town at Bombay with fresh water, having been communicated to the Court of Directors, the Honorable Court has directed that all manner of honorable publicity be given on the spot to this patriotic donation, and to the name of the donor, whether by a pillar with a suitable inscription or by any other mode which may serve to convince our native subjects that Government is feelingly alive to the merrits of all such instances of heir public spirit.

2d. The Honorable the Governor in Council has accordingly directed a suitable inscription to be engraven on the work in testimony of the sense entertained by the Government of the public spirit of the donor.

3d. The Governor in Council has also the gratification of announcing another proof of liberality on the part of HURJEVAN LALLDASS, a respectable Banian of Bombay, who is expending the sum of twenty thousand Rupees (20,000) upon the stone Quarry at Byculla for the purpose of faciliting the means of obtaining water from that valuable reservoir including the erection of a Dhurumsalla and it's accommodations in the vicinity of the Quarry.

4th. The Governor in Council will direct a suitable inscription to be engraven on some conspicuous part of the building for the purpose of preserving to future times a knowledge of the private munificence so patriotically displayed by HURJEVAN LALLDASS.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle 14th March 1820.

For London.

THE FAST SAILING

Ship Lonach,

WILLIAM DRISCOLL
Commander.

WILL sail by the middle of the ensuing month and receive Freight on moderate terms. This Ship affords a most desirable opportunity for Families and Children proceeding home; For Freight or passage apply to Captain *Driscoll*, on board, or at *Hormajee Bomanjee's* Office.

Bombay, 22d March, 1820.

TO COLOMBO,

The Isle of France,

Cape of Good Hope

AND

London,

THE Ship *John Palmer*, GODFREY SAUNDERS, *Commander*, burthen 400 Tons with a Surgeon attached, has good Accommodation for Passengers, & will sail positively on Saturday morning the 25th Instant.

Apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. FORBES, & Co.

Bombay, March 8.

Advertisement.

THIRD

Bombay Lottery;

FOR COMPLETING THE

Funds required for the Erection of a

Town Hall,

AND FOR THE

General Improvement

of the

Town of Bombay;

TO BE CONDUCTED BY A

Committee of Superintendence,

APPOINTED BY THE

HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	Rs.	30,000	Rs.	30,000
1	"	"	20,000	"	20,000
2	"	"	10,000	"	10,000
3	"	"	5,000	"	15,000
10	"	"	1,000	"	10,000
20	"	"	500	"	10,000
300	"	"	100	"	30,000
337	Prizes,				135,000
1163	Blanks,				
	Applicable to the above named purposes and expences of the Lottery.				15,000
1500	Tickets at Rs. 100 each			Rs.	1,50,000

1st.—The Prizes will be paid at the General Treasury of the Presidency, without deduction, thirty days after the drawing shall be completed.

2nd.—The drawing will commence on Thursday, the 1st. June next, and will continue on the two succeeding days, at the rate of Three Hundred Tickets per day; the first drawn Hundred of which will be Prizes, of One Hundred Rupees each, and the other Two Hundred, Blanks.

3rd.—The remaining Six Hundred Tickets will be drawn on two future days, of which due notice will be given.

4th.—The Prize of Twenty Thousand Rupees (20,000) will arise, on the fourth day of drawing, to the Hundredth (100) Ticket taken out of the Wheel; and the Hundredth Ticket drawn on the last day will be entitled to the Prize of Thirty Thousand Rupees (30,000).

5th.—The Price of such Tickets as may be unsold after the first day of drawing will be increased to One Hundred and ten Rupees (110); and after the third day of drawing, the unsold Tickets will be liable to such further increase as the Committee of Superintendence shall judge proper.

6th,—Tickets, duly authenticated, will be sold at the Presidency only, by the Agents Mr. *William Milburn* and Mr. *W. H. Hamilton*, at the Office of the former.

7th—Gentlemen at Outstations will be furnished with Tickets, on the transmission of orders for the amount, payable at sight.

Published by direction of the
Committee of Superintendence,
W. MILBURN
W. H. HAMILTON
AGENTS.

Bombay, 22d March 1820.

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Advertisement.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, Proprietors of "THE BENGAL COMMERCIAL BANK," do hereby give notice, that they have appointed *Mr. William Milburn*, their Agent at the Presidency of Bombay, for the transaction of all business connected with their Establishment; and that *Bank Post Bills* payable at ten days sight, drawn by *Messrs. Mackintosh and Co.* the Acting Managers, in favor of *Mr. Milburn*, may be obtained by application at his office.

(Signed)

Joseph Barretto	Luis Joseph Barretto
John W. Fulton	John D' Cruz
Eneas Mackintosh	Edward Brightman
Joseph Barretto Jun.	James Calder
John Melville	Soorjee Comar Takoor

W. M. will also advance Monies. on good security, discount bills, negotiate Company's paper &c. &c.

Bombay, 22d March 1820.

اشتهار

اسمهايي كه در ذيل مرقوم ميشود اوشان كمارشل بينك شهر كلكته يعني صراف اند واوشان اشتهار ميدهند باينمضمون كه در بندر معموره منبي كاروبار خود بميستر اوليم ميلبرن تفويض نموده اند بنابران در منبي تمامي كاروبار اوشان بمعرفت ميستر اوليم ميلبرن اجرا خواهد شد وهندوي كلكته ده روزه مدت نزد مستر اوليم صيلبرن يافت خواهد شد وآن هندوي موسوم بكمپني ميستر ميكينتاش ميباشد چراكه ميستر ميكينتاش مختار كاروبار اسمهاي مرقومه ذيل است وآن ميستر ميكينتاش در هندويهاي مذكوره اسم ميستر اوليم ميلبرن نوشته است هر كس كه ازان هندوي خواهد گرفت اسم انشخص در پشت آن هندوي نوشته خواهد داد

جوسف بريتو	لويس جوسف بريتو
جان اوليم فلتن	جان تهي كروس
ينيس ميكينتاش	ايدورد بريتمين
جوسف بريتو كوچك	جيمس كالدر
جان ميلول	سورجي كومار تهاكور

تاريخ بيست و دويم مارچ سنه يكهزارو هشتصدو بيست عيسوي

જાહેર ખબર

નીચે જેલોકોનાં નામ જાહેર કીયેલાછે તેલોકો શ્રી કલકતાનાં કુમારશેાલ વેંકછે * ઇઆને નાણાં વટીઆછે તેપિટર આપેછે તેલોકોઈ શ્રી યુમવાઇ મધે પોતાંનો આડતીઆ મી૦ જલીઅમ મીલવર નને કીયેાછે વાશતે તેલોકોનો નેકાંઇ ચનયેા યાપેા શ્રી યુમવાઇ મધે થાશે તે મી૦જલીઅમ મીલવરનને ફશનેક થાશે * અને મી૦જલીઅમ મીલવરનને તાકીદ ૧૦ દાડાની મુદતની શ્રી કલકતાની કુનડીઆ મલશે * કુનડીઆ મી૦ યેકેનટાશકની કમપનીને નામની છે * કાંઈ તે મી૦યેકેનદાશ નીચે જાહેર કીયેલા દશાનણાનો કાંમનો ચલાવનારછે * અને તેશે ખશે તે કુનડીઆમેા મી૦ જલીઅમ મીલવરનનું નામ લખેલુછે * નેશાખશા તે કુનડીઆ મી૦ જલીઅમ મીલવરનને પછવાડે લખીઆપશે *

નાશાય વરેટો *

જાન જલીઅમ કલકત *

ઇનીઅશ મેકેનટાશ *

જાશેપ વરોટો જુનીઅર *

જાન મેલવેલ *

લુઇશ જાશેપ વરેટો *

જાનયી કુશ *

ઇડવરડ વરેટમેન *

જીમશ કાલડર *

શુરજી કુમાર ઠાકાર *

તા૦ ૨૨ મી માારચ શને ૧૮૨૦

श्री

जाहीर खबर

बंगालचे व्यापारी बांकाचे धनी ज्यांचीं नामे खालीं लिहिलीं आहेतते या लिहिणाकडून खबर देतात कीं मुंबई खालच्या मुलकांत जें सर्व काम आपल्याकडे आहे तें चालवाया साठीं खानी विल्यम मिल्बर्न साहेब आपला मुनीम नेमला आहे॥ आणखी जीं बांकेचे सा बिलें दाहा दिवसाचे मुदतीचें आहेत त्यांचें काम चालविणार मार्कोटास व कंपनी या चे सहिचें आहेत आणि मल्बिर्न साहेबास दिल्हेलीं असीं बिलें मिल्बर्न साहेबाचे हा फिसांत मागीतलीं असतां मिळतील

सही दस्ही

जोसेफ बारेतो	लुइस जोसेफ बारेतो
जान व फलतन	जान ट क्रुज
इनेएस मार्कोटास	एटवर्ड ब्रेतमान
जोसेफ बारेतो जुन	जेमस कालटर
जान मेलविल	सुर्जी कोमार ताकुर

मुबई मार्च तारीख २२ सन १८२०

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay That Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Estate and Effects of the late *Jacob Johannes*, Armenian deceased, be granted to *Hosannah Jacob Johannes* widow, and *Johannes Jacob*, of Bombay, Armenians, all Persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof, dated the 21st day of March 1820.

FRED. AYRTON.
(2) PROCTOR.

New Periodical Miscellany

or the

Asiatic Journal

AND

MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR

British India

AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

ADDITIONAL Subscribers, to the above, since last published viz.—

William Ashburner, Esq. ...	One Copy.
Robert Green, Esq. Assistant Surgeon ...	Do.
Lieut. Anderson, 8th Regt.	Do.
Lieut. Walter Nixon, 1st Bat. 10th Regt.	Do.
Charles Daw, Esq.	Do.

N. B.—Mr. ANDERSON will still continue to receive the Names of Subscribers and due attention will be paid in the delivery of the said Journals.

Bombay, 22d March, 1820.

139875

Advertisement.

MR. ANDERSON has received per Ship Lonach Captain *Driscoll*, that well known paper entituled "THE CORRESPONDENT FOR INDIA" which many suppose is admirably calculated to answer the purpose intended. Its principles are moderate, and Doctrines sound, and Mr. A. sincerely hopes that it will soon attain a fair circulation in India and particularly at the Outstations where it would be a desirable object; at present Mr. A. has only received a few Copies, viz. 5th *a* 10th, 12th *a* 17th, 19th *a* 24th, 26th *a* 31st July, 2d *a* 7th, 9th *a* 14th, 16th *a* 21st, 23d *a* 28th, 30th August and 4th. September, 6th *a* 11th do. 13th *a* 18th, 20th *a* 25th September, 1819, and which may he had on application at his Office at one Rupee each.

Mr. *Anderson* will feel thankful for Subscribers to this Invaluable Paper, to enable him to send a list of their names by the return of the *Lonach* to London.

(2) *Bombay, 22d March.*

Ferrar & Eduljee.

HAVE received for Private Sale the following Plate belonging to a Gentleman leaving the Settlement :—

1 Pair of oblong shaped double Curry Dishes,
1 Do. Round Ditto, Do.
1 Oval Pye Dish,
1 Round Do.
1 Center Piece,
1 Tea Pot and Stand,
1 Coffee Urn with lamp,
1 Pair Tea Canisters,
1 Butter Pot,
1 Butter Knife,
1 Egg Stand with 8 Cups and Spoons,
1 Toast Rack,
1 Large Milk Bowl with Cover and Stand,
4 Muffineers,
2 Pair Salt cellars,
2 Gravy Spoons,
24 Table Do.
24 Dessert Do.
24 Tea Do.
4 Salt Spoons,
1 Mustard do.
3 Ladles,
1 Marrow Spoon,
1 Soup Ladle,
1 Fish Knife,
12 Table Forks,
2 Sugar Pots,
1 Milk Jug.
1 Small Bowl, with cover and stand,
24 Tumbler Covers, with silver rims,
24 Wine Glasses, with do. do.

Bombay, March 22.

Oil Mills.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC

Auction,

On THURSDAY, the 23d Instant.

AT HIS ROOMS,

IN THE FORT,

AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

By Order of the Administrator,

THOSE Valuable Oil Mills, the Property of the late Col. MIGNAN, situate near the Moree Sluices and Fort of Rawa, on the banks of the Mahim River, between that and the Village of Sion, containing about 15,679 square yards of ground, together with all the Oil Mill, Windmill and appurtenances, capable of making about twelve or fourteen maunds of Cocoanut Oil per day.

The above is held on Lease from the Honorable Company, and free from mortgage or other incumbrance.

At the same time will be put up for sale, a quantity of Cocoanut Oil, to be delivered at the mill.

The premises are ready for inspection; and further particulars as to the nature of the lease and conditions of sale may be seen on application at the Auction Rooms.

Apollo-House, March 15.

તેલની ઘાણીઓ

જાન ઈસ્ટ ૧

જાહેર લીલાજ કરીને વેચશે ભરેશ
પા વારને દીને નાશીક ૨૩ મી આ
ફી મહીનાનીકી કોટમાં પોતાના ઠેકા
નામાં કલાક ૧ ઉપરબરાબર વેચશે
ના વકીલના કુકમણી *

ને શાચી તેલની ઘાંણીઓ મરનાર
કારનેલ મીગલીનની શી મેકમની ખા
કીના બાંન શીતે શીમની દરમીઆંન
મોટીના જધાડી તથા રેવાના કીલાના
નજીક આશરે શમચોરશ કુટ ૧૫૬૭૯
શંભોતેર તે શરવે તેલની પવનચકી
તથા બીજો અશબાબ શાંમાંન શાધેછે
કીનેર દર દીન ૧૨ અથવા ૧૪ મણ
કોપરેલ તેલ થાએછે *

કે ઉપર લખેલી મીલકત શી ઈન
રાબલ કંપેની પાશેથી પટો કરી લીધી
છે કોઈને ગીરવી તથા બીજો દાવો
નથી *

કે જ્યારે વખતે કોપરેલ તેલ વેચવા હુછે
તે તેલ બીજા ઉપર ફવાલે કરીશ *

કે મીલકત કોઈ જોવા ચાહે તેને
દેખાડવા શારૂ ફોજરછે તે વલી પટા ની
બીના તથા કરાર મદાર શરવે વગત
વાર આકી લીલાજના ઠેકાણે આવીને
જોઈ * તા૦ ૧૧ મી માર્ચ ૧૮૨૦

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY, PUBLIC

Auction,

On THURSDAY, (to-morrow,)

AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

A VALUABLE collection of Books in different languages; amongst them will be found several works by Philidore and others on Chess—Boccaccio Decameron—Cours de Litterature par La Harpe 15 vols :—Histoire des Republiques Italiennes par Sismondi 16 vols.—Letters de Madame de Sevigné 12 vols. Confessions de Rousseau 7 vols.—Dante divina Comedia 4 vols.—Stewart's Gaelic Grammer—New Testament in Persian—Richardson's Persian and Arabic Dictionary, 2 vols. handsomely bound in Russia—Nicholson's Encyclopædia 6 vols.—Bergeeone Voyages en Asie—Suetonius 1480,—&c. &c.

Apollo House, March 22.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC

Auction,

This day.

A Quantity of Masulipatam Snuff, damaged Cossahs, and coarse Shirts to close a concern; several articles of Glass Ware, Iron and Metal Spoons, Tea Kettles, Kalidescopes, Europe Muslins, and Chintz, Pictures, Vin de grave, &c. &c.

Apollo-House, March, 22.

Notice,

ANY Persons having Claims on the Estate of the late Ensign MATHISON of H. M's. 65th Regt. are requested to forward them without delay to the Major of the Regiment at Colaba; after the 25th inst. no applications will be attended to.

N. WARREN,
Major H. M's. 65th
and Lt. Col.

Colaba March 17,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT proposals will be received by me, on or before the 31st Instant, for Bills to be granted on the Regimental agents *Greenwood, Cox and Co.* at forty days after sight, for a some not exceeding Three Hundred Pounds.

F. E. LEECH,
Paymaster H. M. 65th Regt.

Colaba 16th March 1820.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH MARCH, 1820.

THE rank of the undermentioned Cadets of the season 1819 having been received from the Honorable Court, they are promoted and permanently posted to Regiments, the date of rank as Ensign being assigned them from the date of their departure from Europe.

1. Peter Melvill, Melvill 4th July 1819 26th Dec. 1819
2. John Edward Parsons, 4th July 1819 26th Dec. 1819
3. Clifton Benbow, 4th July 1819 15th Jan. 1820.

Fourth Regiment N. I.

1. Lieutenant Peter Melvill.

Sixth Regiment N. I.

2. Lieuteneot John Edward Parsons.

Eight Regiment N. I.

3. Lieutenant Clifton Benbow.

Brevet Captain W. Ogilvie Aide-Camp to Major General Cooke, is allowed a furlough to Malabar on his private affairs for a period of two Months.

10th March 1820.

Assistant Surgeon Orten in Medical charge of the Zillah Court North of the Myhe is allowed a furlough to the Presidency on his private affairs with leave of absence for two Months.

Lieutenant Colonel Blair is appointed Assistant to His Excellency the Commander in Chief as a Member in Council, from the date of His Excellency's arrival.

Lieutenant Colonel Blair is also appointed Private Secretary to the Honorable the Acting President

11th March 1820.

The transports with the European part of the force returned from the Persian Gulf and all Extra Establishments attached to it are forthwith to be broken up and discharged.

The Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the transfer of the inland Villages of Paut, Ajgaum and Boordavee to the Sawunt Warree Durbar; while the sea Coast Villages viz. Raree, Arowlee, Serowdy belonging to the Paut Taruff, and those of Dabolee, Kanolee, Keyloos, Mahapun, Kouchurey and Purolen belonging to Ajgaum, are annexed to the Zillah of the Southern Konkan, the Military Command also extending over them.

13th, March 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having sanctioned the removal of the depot of Medical stores from Broach to Baroda, to be placed under charge of an Assistant Surgeon is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon A. Stewart to be Deputy Medical Storekeeper with the Baroda Subsidiary Force; date of appointment 1st. March 1820.

Major General Richard Cooke, Commanding the Province of Guzerat, is allowed a furlough to the Presidency for a period of two Months.

The furlough to the Presidency granted to Lieut. Colonel the Honorable L. Stanhope under date the 10th of January last is cancelled.

The following Promotions and alterations are made by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

Tenth Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Brevet Captain W. Nash to be Captain of a Company vice Gravener deceased,—Date of rank 25th April 1819.

Adjustment of rank.

Lieutenant R. Bulkeb. to take rank from the date of his arrival in India,—12th Sept. 1819.

Promotion.

Ensign H. Huncock to be Lieutenant vice Forster deceased,—12th Dec. 1819.

Sub Conductor Thomas Tiernan is appointed to fill the vacant situation of Troop Quarter Master in the Horse Artillery, date of appointment 1st March 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order issued from the Horse Guards to His Majesty's Army under date the 18th of January 1810.

" General Order."

" Horse Guards 18th January 1810."

" The Commander in Chief has directed the following Order issued by the General Officer Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, to be inserted in the General Orders of the Army."

Quebec, 4th October 1819.

" General Order."

" The Commander in Chief of the Forces has lately had occasion to see in a Halifax Newspaper, a copy of an address presented by the Serjeants of the 1st Battalion Royal Fuzileers to Captain Oer, on that Officer relinquishing the Adjutancy in consequence of being promoted to a Company, so novel a circumstance could not fail to draw the attention of His Excellency, it being the first of the kind that has come to his knowledge during the forty six years that he has been in the service, and as the first instance has thus (so far as he is aware at least,) occurred on the part of the Army, with the charge of which the King has been pleased to entrust him, he feels himself called on by every obligation of Duty to His Majesty and to the service to bear his testimony against it by a Public expression of disapprobation.

" His Excellency does not mean in this instance to ascribe any improper motive to the Serjeants. He has no doubt their sole view was to express their regard and gratitude towards an officer, who in the intimate connexion that had officially subsisted between them, had very commendably conducted himself with kindness to them without departing from that strictness of discipline which was indispensable to the discharge of his duty."

" But while His Excellency thus does Justice to the intention of the Serjeants of the Royal Fuzileers, he desires at the same time very seriously to observe to them, that in presuming to meet, in order to deliberate on the conduct of their superior officer, they have in fact, however unintentionally, been guilty of an act of great insubordination."

" It matters not that the design of the meeting or in whatever manner the address was unanimously assented to, was solely to express their respect and Esteem, the very circumstance implies Discussion, and by that Discussion they rendered themselves obnoxious to the imputation alluded to. Who indeed, shall say where such a Practice, if once introduced, shall end. If the non Commissioned Officers of a Regiment are permitted to express their approbation of the conduct of the Adjutant, why may they not exercise the same right with respect to their Commanding Officers? or what reason can be given why they should not be equally entitled to express their disapprobation? Indeed should the practice become general, the merely withholding the former would imply the latter."

General Sir James Craing is the more desirous that his sentiments on this subject should be distinctly understood in the Fuzileers, because it appears on the face of the address of the serjeants in question, that it has been countenanced " by the officer who then Commanded the Regiment. The Commander of the Forces does no more than justice to the Character and services of that officer, when he admits that feeling as he does the dangerous tendency of the practice which he is censuring, he also feels himself the more bound to oppose it, in the first from the sanction which he appears to it. Lieutenant Colonel Pa
will however believe, that though it was impossible the General should avoid this observation upon error, yet his doing so can by no means detract from the Esteem with which he has been taught to view his character as an officer, or confidence which he should be disposed to place in his service."

" (Signed) EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjutant general to the British Army Serving in North America.

" The Reason for which the Commander in Chief has directed the circulation of this order, is, that he may avail himself of this opportunity of declaring to the Army his most perfect concurrence in the sentiments therein expressed by the distinguished and experienced officer by whom it was framed, on a subject, which appears to have been by some very much misunderstood. The circumstance of Inferiors of any class of Military men assembling for the purpose of bestowing praise and public marks of approbation on their Superiors, implies a power of deliberation on their conduct which belongs to the King alone, or to those officers of whom His Majesty may be pleased to entrust the Command and discipline of his Troops."

It is a procedure equally objectionable whether in the higher " or lower Ranks of the Army, and as " the Commander in chief cannot but regard it as " in principle subversive of all Military Discipline, " he trusts it is a practice which will be for ever " banished from the British Service, as deserving of " the highest censure, and he directs officers in Command, to act accordingly."

By Command of the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT
Adjutant Gen.

(A true Copy)
(Signed) W. CASEMENT
Lieut. Col.
Sect. to Government, Milt. Dept.

13th, March 1820.

Inconvenience being experienced in the Office of audit on auditing the Abstracts presented for payment by the Officers of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, under the General Orders of the 10th December 1818, which require them to prefer detailed Abstracts instead of receiving advances on receipt, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel that General Order, and to direct that advances be made to the Madras Officers on receipt according to the rule laid down in the General Order of the 20 of February 1811.

16th, March 1820.

Captain T. Morse, Commanding at Bancote, is allowed a furlough to the Presidency for a period of one Month from the date of quiting his situation.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize from the 1st of this month the grant of Horse allowance to all Aides de Camp under this Presidency whether on field Service or otherwise.

Referring to the general Order of the 11th of this Month, the Governor in Council directs that all appointments of Officers to the staff of the Force employed on the Persian gulf, cease, three days after they respectively reach the Presidency.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Signed) F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 15 Captain John Cruikshank, D. A. Qr. Mr. General from Satarah and Poonah.
Do. 19. Asst. Surgeon James Orton, from Kaira.
Do. 19. Lieut. Stalker, 1—10 Regt. from Poonah.
Do. do. Captain Archibald Robertson, from Kaira.
D. 20. Lieut. Colonel Werge, 17th Dragoons, from Kaira.
Do. do. Surgeon B. Gernud, from Taunah.
DEPARTURES.—March 15. Lieut. J. K. Elwaay, M. Establisht. to Sea.
Do. do. Lieut. J. Weir, H. M. 69 Regiment to Europe.
Do. do. Captain R. Robertson, Fort Adjutant to Sea.
Do. do. Lieut. H. Lyons, 3rd Regiment to Sea.
Do. 16. Ensign F. Marshall, Infantry to Sholapoor.

Dhoolia in Kandeish, 9th March 1820.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I am quite ready to acknowledge the privilege assumed by the contributors to the columns of periodical papers of appearing under fictious names and of misleading by the entry of false dates. In general however persons of this description have sufficient judgement to avoid personality, unless they have some particular motive for identifying themselves with others.

I acquit the " Madras Officer" whose letter appears in the Calcutta Journal of the 14th Ultimo, and who dates it from Dhoolia in " Kandeish 13th January 1820" of any object in so doing, but as it happens that there was on the 13th January only one member of a small society present, and that this society consists only of four or five persons; dating an anonymous letter from thence is in fact personifying one of these persons if not the very individual who was then present.

I don't quarrel with the nature of the Madras Officer's letter, the subject perhaps requires being brought to the notice of Government, but I request he will in future adopt some more extensive station on which to impose the credit of his productions, and prevent the necessity of being again told that no member of the Dhoolia Society wrote the letter in question.

J. BRIGGS.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY.

6 Months sight on London, per Rupees. 2 | 2
30 Days —— on Calcutta —108½ — 100 Sicca Rs.
30 Days —— on Madras —103½ — 100 Madras do.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 22d MARCH, 1820.

We find by the Bengal papers that the Sherburne, the Ship spoken by the Henry Porcher, arrived in the Hooghly on the 28th February

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

…ave collected from the Ind… …dinary of that date, a few paragraphs … of which however are very interesting; …liament was positively to meet on the 23d … November, when we trust the deliberation …hat body will allay the ferments that appear to be gaining ground; to check and prevent these evils is their direct and positive duty …nd to remove the cause of them is equally so; …n private life, many acts of individuals merit …nd deserve censure, and some receive praise; so …t is with Ministers some of their measures are approved of, and some condemned, but no administration was ever so pure as desired; or …y of the opposite party so disinterested as they pretended.

But how the people of England can be so infatuated, so gulled as to depend upon such men as Hunt, Watson or Thistlewood, and such like is to us Indians above comprehension, do they not see, that they must each of them have their Landau and six? and who is to pay for them John Bull, forsooth.

The Bengal Journals contain but few extracts from the November papers, the King was in his usual state of health on the 6th November, but the affairs of the continent seem to occupy the attention of our politicians at home, quite as much as our own; the following is an extract from a Paris paper of the 4th November:—

The congress of Vienna will, it is said, be formally opened on the 16th of Nov. and the first conference will be held there on the 20th. It is certain that the Emperor of Russia will perform a very important part in the proceedings of this assembly, and however it may to our minds appear inconsistent with the sovereign power and dignity of the several Governments composing the Germanic Confederation, it is evident that his Majesty is permitted, without any difficulty or jealousy upon their parts, to exercise a very extensive right of interference in their domestic concerns. It is stated in a private letter from Vienna, with an evident feeling of satisfaction, that the Emperor Alexander has acceded to the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Princes and Ministers at Carlsbad but that "he defers to some more convenient season, various territorial arrangements relative to Poland and the *secondary States of Germany.*" Probably his Imperial Majesty will condescend to inform "the secondary States of Germany" of the fate which awaits them, when he shall have met *his brother despots in Congress at Vienna.* Until that moment, their fate is in suspense. By the word of a Sovereign Prince they are to exist or perish. It is difficult to ascertain the States which his Imperial Majesty may, in his pleasure, regard as *secondary.* If the rank of a State be determined by its population or extent of territory, we know not whether the Emperor Alexander may not consider Baden, and Wirtemberg, and Hanover, as "*secondary States,*" and think it expedient, that they should be respectively absorbed in the *primary* States of Bavaria and Prussia. Should any opposition be made to his sovereign decree, he will, of course, be prepared to enforce his commands by the overwhelming weight of his military force. It is distressing to think, that the demolition of Bonaparte's colossal power has not terminated the system of dictation to the minor states of Europe, which not only destroys their character of independence but prevents their subject from reposing with confidence upon the continuance of the stations that bind the people to their Governments.

The enlightened Editor of the India Gazette sums up his extracts from English papers in the following words.

In conclusion, we shall observe, that although a strong feeling seems generally to prevail against Ministers, on the subject of the Manchester proceedings, we have not met with a single paragraph in the *Times*, which indicates any change in the Administration. The Editor of this Journal treats the proceedings of the radical reformers with contempt; and writes in a strong tone of confidence respecting the disposition of the Country at large,—to maintain the principles of the constitution—and to repress anarchy and violence. Whether Ministers will feel themselves sufficiently strong, to justify their conduct when Parliament shall assemble on the 23d of November, may be considered problematical.

The weather during this last week has been unseasonable and changeable; on Thursday the evening closed in with heavy clouds, and much Thunder and Lightening ensued, with every indication of an approaching storm it however subsided, evidently without having relieved the atmosphere of its heat, for the weather has since been very oppresive; Above the Ghauts we have been informed, the storm raged for some hours without however doing much damage, and had the effect of clearing the air and making the heat more bearable.

The Honorable the Court of the Recorder was occupied from Wednesday, till Monday Evening with the trial of Pandoorang Delvie and others for a conspiracy to poison Battee Naicken, when after a long and patient investigation, Pandoorang was found guilty.

The accounts from the upper Provinces of Hindoostan speak of scanty crops and appre… …ended scarcity, but the price of grain in Calcutta is not yet greatly affected, though it is certainly a shade higher.

His Majesty's Ship Minden bearing the flag of His Excellency Sir Richard King K. C. B. arrived at Trincomalie on the 24th February.

The rumour respecting the arrival of a Frigate at Ceylon with Sir Henry Blackwood, and Sir Thomas Munro is without foundation.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

The John Palmer will sail positively on Saturday next.

The Hannah Transport from the Persian Gulf, anchored in the harbour yesterday, she has brought no particular news, but we find that the remainder of the Transports may be very soon expected.

H. M. Brig Curlew went to sea yesterday evening.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 14. Siam Ship Navakan samoot, Nacqudah Murnia Khumdie, from Penang 22d January.

Do. do. Ship Lonach (Free Trader) Wm. Driscoll from England 14th October.

Do. 15. Ship Samarang; J. K. Durant, from Penang 7th July.

Do. 16. The H. C. Cruizer Mercury, D. D. Conyers from Ras el khima; 1st. March.

Do. 19. Armed Prow Nurbada syrang Fuckera, from Surat

Do. 20 Pattamar Turrerow, Syrang Nizmooden, from on a Cruize.

Do. 21. Ship Hannah J. L. Heathern, from Ras el khima 6th March

PASSENGERS.

Per Lonach.—Two Misses Hodges.

Per Samarang.—Mrs Jackson.

Per Hannah.—Captain Hardy, Lieuts. Breton, Athill and Sinclair, Bombay Artillery, Lieut. Scott 2d N. I. Lieut. Johnston Pioneers and a Detachment of the Bombay Artillery.

DEPARTURES.—March 14. Arab Ship Rahamanee, Nacquiah Hajee Jaber, to Bushire.

Do. 15. French Ship Sophie, Commander L. Mailliet, to Bordeaux.

Do. do. The H. C. Cruizer Nautilus, Lieut. F. Faithfull, to Surat and Arabian Gulf.

Do. 19. Ship Sullimaney, R. S. Carter, to Bengal.

PASSENGERS.

By Rahmanee.—The Hon'ble John Law, B. H. Lumsden Esquire, Lieut. Lumsden.

By Sophie.—Capt. Robertson, Capt. Donaldson Lieut. Ellaway, Lieut Weir, Lieut. Lyons.

By Sulimaney.—John Vaughan Esq. M. C. S. to the coast.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship John Palmer, for London.
Ship Orient, for do.
Ship Bitramgore, for China.
Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, for Malacca.
Brig Cagador, for Macao.
Ship Jessy, for Bengal.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Cruizers.

Margaret and Frances, Antelope, Ternate, Teignmouth, Mercury and Euphad.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Biramgore, Charlotte, Jane Brig, Ahmudy, Castlereagh, Lowjee, Helen, Ahmudy Snow, Good Success, Cumbrian, Ann, Lovely Tish, Grab Bombay Merchant, Royal Charlotte, Countess of Loudon, Sophia, Glenelg, Bombay Castle, Diana, Conde de Rio Pardo, Francis Warden, Elizabeth, Hannah.

BENGAL.

Hibernia, Cambridge, Jessy.

FREE TRADERS.

John Palmer, Orpheus, Mulgrave castle Orient, Ann, Jemima, Lonach.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.

Trial, Cochin, Prime, Fox.

PORTUGUEZE.

Caçadore, Caroline, Angelica.

ARABS.

Howlee Luxmee.

MADRAS.

Catherine, Dotterel, Brigs.

PINANG.

Ganges Brig.

SIAMESE.

Navakhan Samoot.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

February 22.—Ship John Barry, S. Ellerby, from Port Jackson 18th Nov.

Do. do. Schooner Magnet, G. Vine, from Manilla 29th Dec. and Penang 22d Jan.

Do. 23. American Brig Otter, William Ashton, from Boston 23d April, and Manilla 27th Dec.

Do. 24. Ship John Tobin, C. S. Lyson, from Liverpool 28th Sept.

Do. 25. Ship Caledonia, Robert Gillies, from Greenock 2d Oct. and Madeira 27th Oct.

Do. do. Portuguese Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, B. J. Botelho, from Macoa 5th Jann. Singapore, Malacca and Penang 6th Feb.

Do. 26. Ship Milford, R. Horwood, from Bombay 1st Jan. and Point de Galle 21st do.

Do. do. Ship Perseverance, J. Greig, from Madras 9th Feb.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Do. 19. The Nymphen, (D.)
Do. 22. The Eugenia,
Do. do. The Dragon, (Brig.)
Do. do. The Brother's, (Do.)
Do. do. The Wellington, at Cooly Bazar.
Do. do. The Franklin, (Amn.)
Do. 25. The Venus.
Do. do. The Magnet, (Schooner.)
Do. 26. The John Barry.

PASSENGERS.

Per Brig Brothers from Madras.—Lieut. R. G. Davidson and Cornet Kierulf, H. M. 22d Dragoons.

Per Wellington from the Cape.—Capt. Higgins, 29th Regt. N. I.

Per John Tobin from Liverpool.—Mrs. Mary Ann Green, and Master John Green.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

February.—21. Ship Indian Trader, J. Ford, for Penang.

Do. 2. American Brig Phœnix, A. Heard' for Boston.

Do. 23. Ship Bencoolen, J. B. Anstice, for Madras and England.

Do. 25. Ship Glorioso, J. Patterson, for Bombay.

Do. do. Ship Samdanny, J. C. Lindsay, for ditto.

Do. do. Ship Neptune T. Baker, for Rangoon.

Do. do. Brig Pallas, Joseph Leigh, for Trincomalie.

Do. do. Brig Tweed, J. H. Jackson, for Batavia.

Do. 26. Ship Georgiana, E. Worthington, for Java and Liverpool.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

Princess Charlotte and *Briton.*

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 26th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—The outward bound Ships John Tobin and Bencooleu.

KEDGEREE.

Passed down.—The Asia, American Brig Phœnix, the Rochester, Indian Trader and French Ship Cæsar.

ENGLISH DEPARTURES.

Aug. 27 Gravesend, 31 Deal, Lovely Maria, Smith, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Sept. 7 Gravesend, 13 Portsmouth, General Palmer, Truscott, for Madras.

Do. do. Cowes, & Lymington, British Colony, Scott, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Do. 10 Deal, Rockingham, Waugh, for the Cape of Good Hope and India.

Do. 17 Gravesend, 18 Deal, Mulgrave Castle, Ralph, for Bombay.

Do. 20 Gravesend, 23 Deal, Vitoria, Driver, for Bengal.

Do. 27 Gravesend, Oromocto, Strickland, for Bombay.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 29, H. M. Ship Carron, Captain Furneaux, from Trincomalie.

MARCH 1.—Brig Victorine, Begnand, from Mauritius 8th December 1819.

Do. do. Brig Maria, J. H. Carter, from Calcutta 12th February.

Do. 3. Ship Mellish, H. Becher from Calcutta 6th February, Ganjam 23d, and Bimlipatam 27th February.

Do. 5. Ship Edward Strettel, W. Balston, from Mauritius 13th January and Pondicherry 3d March.

Do. do. Brig Soonfar, J. Cardiza from Tavoy, 13th February.

Do. 6. Ship Two Brothers. O. W. Fermie, from Rangoon 30th January and Pondicherry 3d March.

Do. 7. Ship Isabella, Bignall, from Trincomalie 2d March.

Do. do. Brig Moon, Walker, from Manilla 22d January.

Do. 8. Brig Gonsalves, from Trincomalie, 3d March.

DEPARTURES.—March 2, Brig Maria, Captain J. H. Carter to Porto Novo and West Coast.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Calicut on the 16th Feb. the Lady of James Taylor Esq. of the H. C. C. Service Bombay Establishment of a Son.

At Mooty Churuy on 10th Instant Mrs. Higgs of a daughter.

DEATH.—On Thursday last, Major C. J. Ridge of the Bengal Army.

At Pentonville of the 10th October, of an inflammation of the heart, in the 12th year of her age, Mary Anne, the youngest daughter of Wm. Milburn Esq.

At Corfu, on the 28th August last, Robert Edward Stephenson, Esq. of the Civil Service of this Presidency, and a Member of the Commercial Firm of Remington, Crawford, & Co. of this place.

It is long since our society has sustained a loss that will be so generally and so deeply felt, Mr. Stephenson was one of those men who are born to be esteemed and beloved wherever they are known. Mild, unassuming and modest in his manners, his sentiments were marked and dignified by the high toned and honourable feelings of a perfect gentleman; feelings that were interwoven with the structure of his mind, and diffused themselves over all his thoughts and actions. His proud and independent spirit, his deep disdain of any thing mean or sordid, his sound and vigorous understanding was graced and regulated by a warm and friendly heart. Generous & ardent in his affections, he was liberal perhaps almost to profusion. He delighted in the exercise of an extensive but select hospitality; & his home was seldom unenlivened by some of his friends, whom accident or business brought from a distance. His fine taste naturally led him to love and cultivate the liberal and elegant arts; and his knowledge in them, joined to his easy manners, his unostentatious attention to his guests, his delicate tact, & the unaffected elegance of his arrangements gave to his public parties, a charm and a superiority that were universally felt and acknowledged. Of his qualities as a companion and a friend those only can suitably speak who enjoyed his intimacy; but one thing was obvious to all, that by his nearer and more intimate friends, who shared the ardour of his affection and knew the value of his friendship, he was beloved with an intensity more resembling what originates in the ties of blood, than what we see arise in the ordinary intercourse of society. In the month of Feb. 1819, having felt his health impaired by his residence in this climate, he set out on a visit to his native country by way of Egypt, accompanied by his friend Dr. John Armstrong of this Establishment. After viewing the remains of ancient art in that country, they passed some time in the Levant, the shores of Asia Minor, and the Islands of the Grecian Archipelago: and next proceeded on to Greece, a land consecrated to the enthusiasm of the Briton, the scholar, and man of taste, as the cradle of liberty, and for the origin and perfection of every art dependent on the imagination. In Thessaly Dr. Armstrong was seized with a fever which, in the course of a fortnight proved fatal to him, on the 6th August. Before Dr. A. was attacked, Mr. S. had felt the incipient symptoms of the same disease, which had forced him to halt two days at a small village in Thessaly: but his painful anxiety in attending his friend in their solitary situation, and under most distressing circumstances, if it did not suspend, at least made him neglect the progress of his own malady. Having paid the last melancholy duties to his departed friend, he proceeded alone, and with a heavy heart towards Corfu, through Albania, by way of Joanina, near which his route lay, at the hottest season of the year, through a country abounding in the most pestiferous marshes. He journied through them under peculiar depression of spirits, and his disease there, probably, acquired a virulence that nothing would afterwards subdue. On reaching Corfu, he was unfortunately obliged to submit to a quarantine. Apprehensive of a lengthened and inconvenient confinement, he did not mention his febrile symptoms till the 19th of August on which day he had left it. But though he had then the advice of the best English Physicians at that station, the disease had already gained too much head to be successfully checked by any remedies that were administered; and his illness terminated fatally on the 28th of August last, in the 30th year of his age. He had written from Corfu on the 16th to his friends in England, who eagerly looked forward to his return to his native country, to the enjoyment of all that his warm filial affections, youth, fortune, and an accomplished mind that knew how to use the gifts of fortune, could have bestowed.

At Sea on Board the Samarang, on the 10th of February, the Reverend Richard Jackson, second Senior Chaplain, on this Establishment, leaving a disconsolate widow and many friends to lament his loss; Mr. Jackson had been on furlough to Prince of Wales Islands, and had profited so much by the change of climate, that hopes had been entertained, of his ultimate recovery; but a sudden and violent return of his complaint carried him off on the third day after his embarkation.

On Sunday morning the 19th Instant, at the House of Mr. Nadir Baxter, Capt. John Kiddle, (late Commanding the Ship Shah Byramgore, belonging to the respectable Mercantile Establishment of Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy,) at the Early age of only 24 after suffering a long and painful illness, with the most exemplary fortitude, and pious resignation, which shewed him to be a good man and true Christian, that, together with the circumstance of the very great respect paid at the last sad rites of interment, by the attendance of almost every gentleman belonging to the Shipping of the Port, cannot fail to prove some consolation to his bereaved Parents, Relatives, and Friends, who are at a distance; as the best assurance of the Esteem in which the Deceased was held in his Life time.

At Creeavrish, near Tricola, in Thessaly, greatly and deservedly lamented, while on his route overland from India, John Armstrong, Esq. surgeon on the Bombay Establishment, youngest son of the late Charles Armstrong, M. D. of Upper Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, and Ealing, Middlesex.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 23d inst. at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr. Parsons, Elizabeth, niece to Edward Brightman, Esq. of Seebpore, to Jonathan Duncan Dow, Esq.

On the 21st inst. Charles Smith, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, to Miss Julia Sage.

BIRTHS.—On the 15th instant, the Lady of Colonel Nicolls, of a Daughter.

At Boitakonnah, on the 18th instant, Mrs. Webberfield, of a still-born child.

(Continued after the poetry.)

Poetry.

TO-MORROW.

HOW sweet to the heart is the thought of to-morrow,
When hope's fairy pictures bright colours display
How sweet, when we learn from futurity borrow
A balm for the griefs that afflict us to-day.

When wearisome sickness has taught me to languish
For health and the comfort it bears on its wing,
Let me hope (oh! how soon it will lessen my anguish)
That to-morrow will ease and serenity bring.

When travelling alone, quite forlorn, unbefriended,
Sweet the hope that to-morrow my wandering will cease,
That at home, then, with care, sympathetic attended,
I shall rest unmolested, and slumber in peace.

Or when from the friends of my heart long divided
The fond expectation with joy how replete!
That from far distant regions, by Providence guided,
To-morrow will see us most happily meet.

When six days of labour each other succeeding,
With hurry and toil have my spirits oppress'd,
What pleasure to think, as the last is receding,
To-morrow will be a sweet Sabbath of rest.

And when the vain shadows of time are retiring,
When life is fast fleeting, and death is in sight
The Christain, believing, exulting, expiring,
Beholds a to-morrow of endless delight.

But, the Infidel, then!—he sees no to-morrow!
Yet he knows that his moments are hastening away;
Poor wretch! can he feel without heart-rending sorrow,
That his joys and his life will expire with to-day?

HAFIZ.

(Continued from the third Page.)

At Dum-Dum, on the 19th instant, the Lady of Captain Alexander Fraser, of Artillery, of a Daughter.

On Saturday, the 26th instat, the Lady of W. Leycester, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Agra, on the 14th ultimo, the Lady of Captain John Swinton, Commanding Pioneers, of a Son.

On the 22d inst. Mr. I. Collins, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 18th instant, Miss Eleanor Mary Martindell, aged 6 years and 3 months.

On the 21st instant, Mrs. Elizabeth MacKay, aged 30 years.

On the 19th instant, Mr. Daniel Dozey, the eldest Son of the late Conductor Dozey, aged 23 years and 6 months.

On Tuesday last, the 22d instant, Mrs Emelia Cranenburgh, aged 29 years; deeply regretted by her relations and friends.

On the 19th ultimo, at Salem, Asst. Surg. John Dalgas.

At Bangalore, on the 31st ultimo, Mr. J. N. Schrebel, Millwright.

Of the Cholera, at Baugulwarree, where he was making a settlement with the Bheel Chieftains, to the deep and poignant regret of his brother Officers, Captain William Brown of the 1st Batt. 14th Regt. N. I.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At the Presidency, on the morning of the 8th Instant, the Lady of George Moore, Esq. of the B. C. Civil Service, of a daughter.

On the morning of the 3d Instant, the Lady of C. H. Clay, Esq. of a son and heir.

On the 3d Instant, the Lady of Robert Clerk, Esq. of a Son.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—Sept. 16. At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, William Cousens, Esq. Hon. East-India Company's Naval Service, to Miss Mary Ann Leech, daughter of the late Robert Leech, Esq. of St. Helena.

21. At St. George's Hanover Square, Joseph Barretto, Esq. of Portland place, to Emily, only daughter, of Richard Ports, Esq of Upper Clapton, and niece to George Paterson, Esq. Deputy Accountant-General to the East-India House.

BIRTH.—On the 23d August, at Lisbon, Lady Buchan, of a Son.

Sept. 1. The Lady of James Haig, Esq. of Great Russell street, Bloomsbury Square, of a son.

8. In Wimpole-street, the Lady of Edward Marjoribanks, Esq. of a Daughter.

11. At Kensington, the lady of John Smith, Esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

17. At Connaught place, Lady R. Wigram, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 18th Sept. at his house, Dibdin near Southampton, Capt. John Brook Samson, late of the Hon. East India Company's service.

Sept. 1. Of an inflammatory sore throat, aged 26, at Brighton, where she went but three weeks before to soothe the affliction of a sister for the recent loss of two children, Louisa Wensley, daughter of the late Wm. Lewis, Esq. formerly a Member of the Bombay Government.

15. Archibald, the infant son of Capt. Blanshard, of the Honourable Company's ship Carnatic.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMFNT SECURITIES.

Saturday, February, 26, 1820.

BUY.		SELL.
0 1	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation, *(discount.)*	0 4

FEBRUARY 28.

The *Sherburne* from England the 12th of November, has put us in possession of London Journals to the 5th of that month, from which we hastily submit a few heads of the *latest* intelligence.

A dreadful contagion raging at Cadiz.

Oct. 24th.—Several arrests in Grenada, of distinguished persons, for a conspiracy against the government.

An account published of association and conspiracies against the governments of Germany. The members of these associations are called "The Black" and some of the initiated are designated "Devoted" Sandt is stated to have been one of the latter.

A meeting of the County of Cornwall had been called. Several respectable names were subscribed to the requisition.

Several noblemen and persons of eminence and consequence in England, have subscribed large sums of money, for the relief of the sufferers, at Manchester. Among the subscribers, we find the names of the Duke of Leinster, Earl Grosvenor, and Mr. Coke, of Norfolk.

Oct. 28th.—A cordon of 5000 troops established round Cadiz to prevent the spreading of the contagion, suddenly broke away, from want of provisions, and proceeded into the interior!

A meeting of 15,000 persons took place at Rutherglen, which terminated quietly. The Glasgow band played "Rule Britannia," "Scots wha ha'e wi' Wallace bled," and "Erin go bragh."

A severe storm was experienced in England and much damage occasioned!

Oct. 29th.—A Proclamation appeared in the *Gazette*, for calling together a part of the retired military force.

A meeting "incalculably numerous," took place at Sheffield, on the 25th October, on the occurrences at Manchester. Lord Milton was present. One of the flags had "Vengeance" inscribed on it,—but the proceedings were conducted with temper and moderation.

The disbanding of the 28th L. D. and 80th Regiment from India, has been countermanded.

A County Meeting for Wilts convened.

An outrage on the person of Sir Charles Wolesly took place at Warrington. He was proceeding with witnesses to prefer charges against the Manchester Yeomanry.

The death and funeral of Sir William East, Bart. announced.

Accounts received from Jamaica, of dreadful ravages committed by the fever: the 50th and 92d Regiments, after losing several hundred men, had been compelled to embark on Board of a Ship of War. The 58th and 61st were scattered—but had not sustained much loss.

The following is a melancholy list of some of the victims to the disorder.

Lieut. Colonel Sparrow, D. A. G.
Lieut. Colonel Blaney, 92d Regt.
Lieut. Colonel Hill, 50th ditto.
Major Rowe, ditto.
Mrs. Rowe, his wife.
Major Montgomery, 50th Regt.
Mrs. Montgomery, his wife.
Assistant Surgeon Brown, 50th Regt.
Lieut. Richardson, ditto.
Lieut. North, ditto.
Lieut. Lyon, ditto.
2 Misses Lyon, his daughters.
Lieut. R. Macdonald, 92d Regt.
Lieut. G. Mackie, ditto.
Ensign Barlow, 50th Regt.
Ditto Alcock, Medical Staff.
Capt. and Pay-master Turner, 58th Regt. and his two daughters.

Nov. 1st.—The *Times* of this day, is nearly filled with the proceedings of the Norfolk meeting. Some party spirit was exhibited. The Patriotic party is designated the "blue and white," and the loyalists "blue and orange." The Earl of Albemarle addressed the meeting at great length, and proposed several resolutions, one of which, expressed strong censure on Ministers for precipitately giving the sanction of the Prince Regent's approbation, to the proceedings of the Yeomanry, and for dismissing Lord Fitzwilliam. The resolutions were carried almost unanimously. The Editor of the *Times* has published a most interesting article on the result of this meeting, which comprised Peers, Commoners and Clergymen, all of unblemished private reputation, and possessing great stakes in the Country. Here, therefore, we have a calm but solemn expression of the public voice.—quite distinct from the clamour of the *Radicals!*

Nov. 2d—Letters from Paris mention the arrival of Mr. Brougham, and suggest, that he was proceeding to offer his advice to the Princess of Wales. Her Royal Highness was in France.

The French Journals of the 29th October. on the authority of private letters, mention changes expected in the English Cabinet, but the *Times* of the 2d November, treats these speculations with ridicule.

The Yeomanry Cavalry in the Midland and Northern Counties have been directed to hold themselves in readiness to assist the civil authorities, if required,

The Duke of Northumberland has sent notices to his Volunteer Tenantry, Infantry and Cavalry, that their services will be accepted, and means adopted to fit them for service forthwith.

The Glasgow Reformers have determined not to make use of any exciseable c mmodi-

ties—and [illegible] man[illegible] found [illegible] second offence is to be expelled the Society.

A requisition for a public meeting, has been addressed to the Lord Provost of Glasgow.

A *Loyal* Meeting has been holden at Newcastle, at which it was resolved to render aid to the Civil power—in case of disturbance. The resolutions were signed by the Duke of Northumberland.

Nov. 3d—Accounts from New York of the 18th Sept. mention the breaking out of the Yellow Fever at New York, Baltimore and Boston.—Thousands had left New York, and it was expected that the lower part of the city would be soon deserted!

Parliament was Prorogued on the 2d, to the 23d of Nov.

Some disturbances occurred on the 2d. at New Town Manchester;—a few pistols were fired in the air; but no mischief happened.

Nov. 5th—Several revolting cases of Piracy have occurred in the Mediterranean; the perpetrators, with out exception, bear the names of Englishmen.

The new Queen of Spain was proceeding in pompous succession like another Queen of Sheba to her impatient Sovereign. Ferdinand appears to change his wives almost as often as his Ministers, and to remember his past loves like his past benefits. This embroiderer of petticoats may find full employment for his refined taste during the honey moon; and *The Gazetteer*, his Indian admirer, may call in both the aid of his pencil and his muse, to do honour to his illustrious occupation.

Late American Papers state, that the President had returned to Washington from his tour, and after a cabinet council on the state of affairs with Spain, had sent off a Sloop of war with dispatches to Mr. Forsyth, the Minister for the United States in that country.

Mr. Rothschild, the great banker, justly indignant at the persecution which his Jewish brethren have met with in Europe, has refused to take bills on any of the cities in which the Jews have been ill treated; and so extensive are this man's means and connexions, that in consequence of this step, many English merchants who trade with Germany have been obliged to stop payment.

Charles Phillips Esq. the Irish Barrister had been engaged in a Duel at Cheltenham with a gentleman of the name of Henriques, the former attended by Colonel O'Neil, and the latter by Major Penrice. Shots were exchanged without injury, and the affair adjusted.

INDIA GAZETTE.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

Latest Price Current of East India Produce in Liverpool, from a Letter received by the Sherburne, dated Liverpool, Nov. 9, 1819.

			s.	d.		s.	d.
Cotton,	Boweds,	per lb.	1	¼ *a*	1	1¼	
	Bengals,		0	7¼ *a*	9	0	
	Surats,		0	7¼ *a*	11	0	
Sugar,	Brown,	per cwt.	21	0 *a*	24	0	
	Yellow,		26	0 *a*	32	0	
	White,		34	0 *a*	40	0	
	Fine White,		42	0 *a*	46	0	

EXPORTS.

Silver, Stand, & per oz.	5	2 *a*	0	0		
Silver Dollars,	5	0½ *a*	0	0		
Lead, per ton	£23	10	0 *a*	£24	0	
Copper, Sheets, per lb.	0	3 *a*	0	0		
Cake, per ton	£108	0	0 *a*	0	0	
Iron, Swedish in bond, per ton	£17	10	0 *a*	18	0	
British bar, per ton	£11	10	0 *a*	12	0	

Cotton.—The market has been very dull of late and prices declining. The state of the country, counteracts the effects that might have been produced by the certainty of a failure of crops on the west coast and the long continued cessation of supplies from the eastern one of India. Other considerations must now rule the market. The Brazil Imports are arriving, and the United States crop is said to be abundant. With it therefore our rates will still decline a little, though they may improve in the mean time, and no change again take place until the next year's—import from India is ascertained.

Sugar.—The market dull and very much over stocked. Sugar of good grain and fine colour may improve on account of the unusual exce s of low qualities in the last year's crop. The stock of refined goods small 18000 bags of East India Sugar lying here, double that quantity in London; the sales there on Friday last, were at an advance of 2s. The Company's sale of 7,708 chests closed the 20th of Oct. Its result in a general point of view has proved [illegible] and the prices having also [illegible] variably exceeded those of the sale in A[illegible] last, which advance of price may be stated [illegible] Upon Indigo good shipping quality [illegible] midding and common do. 4 to 6; [illegible] suming on an average about 6d. the very fi[illegible] and most inferior have not advanced. It [illegible] computed, that the quantity which has falle[illegible] into the proprietor's hands at this sale may [illegible] mount to about 1100 Chests.

Drugs.—Without demand, prices nominal. The stock of drugs large both here and on the Continent.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

The following are extracts from the Report of the Magnet:—

Several American vessels have been obliged to leave Manilla without being enabled to obtain cargoes, (although they came with dollars to purchase) owing to the failure of the crop last season.

Several small vessels had arrived from and sailed for Acapulca, &c. &c. without being molested by the Insurgents.

Two French Corvettes had arrived, out 15 months from France, their destination a profound secret.

A Portuguese man of war brig, from Lisbon, had arrived with coast piece goods.

An American brig left Manilla previous to the Magnet, having about two lacs of silver bars for Calcutta. The Magnet saw her to the Eastward of the Sand Heads.

SIR EDWARD COLEBROOKE.

"Your account of Sir Edward Colebrooke's departure from Futteh-ghur was very cursory. The expression of friendship towards him from the society of his own Countrymen, might be described by balls and dinners, all jointly and individually, being anxious to pay parting attentions to him. Eloquence, in imitation of Calcutta or Poonah, was not introduced on the public occasion of the dinner, ball and supper given by the society. Words were few, and those were words of weight. The President felt the moment, and faultering after, he had commenced the health of Sir Edward Colebrooke, the words "increasing honors and long life to him" instantly burst from all parts of the table, and gave full expression to feelings. Eloquence would have been misplaced.—for the most practised speakers on a monument to Mr. Hastings, or a Select Vestry might have found matter for a speech longer than the well known one of Sheridan's, but the moment was impressed on all hearts, and to drown sorrow at the approaching loss in generous Claret, was the best relief.

"No sooner did the report of Sir Edward Colebrooke's intention to proceed to Calcutta reach the different districts, within the jurisdiction of the Board of Commissioners, than natives of all ranks, from the independent Chieftain, with his attendants in sawarie, to the humble Kait on his tattoo, or to the Hurdie Zeemeendar on his mare, flocked to Futtihghur to see for the last time, the man who had so long upheld the interest of Government without for a moment losing sight of the welfare of the people. To obtain from Sir Edward's hands a testimony to character in an acknowledgement of acquaintance, was the object of many,—for so high is the general estimation of his judgment, that a word from his pen was deemed a proud distinction in times past, and a safeguard in times to come. It was impossible to observe the general feeling, and not be proud of one's Country.

"A service of plate as a present from the Revenue Officers, was in agitation, but from circumstances it is now understood, that the offer must be delayed until Sir Edward returns to his native country. The value of his services renders all disinclined to look forward to any period which may deprive India of one of the ablest men England ever sent to support her rule in this point. The expression of the public opinion will one day appear. The Provinces do not boast a Fullarton or a Bryce,—truth and sincerity scarcely needed their assistance, "an honest tale speeds best when plainly told."

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1820.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

5TH FEBRUARY

"*Batavia, Nov.* 19, 1819.

"Government have received accounts of the Palembang Expedition, from which it appears, that in going up the river it met with obstacles which could be removed only by slow and difficult measures; and that Rear Admiral Wolterbeck had therefore deemed proper, for the health of the troops and crews, to desist from any further operations during the present season, & to take post at the mouth of the Soensang; which resolution was carried into effect on the 4th instant. The following is an account of the Expedition since its arrival at Muntok on the Island of Banca in the latter end of August.

"Immediately after the Expedition had anchored at Muntok, Rear Admiral Wolterbeck proceeded to ascertain the depth of the mouth of the River of Palembang, when it was found, that the Bank which lies there could not be passed by H. M. Frigate Wilhelmina and the other large ships, but at high spring tides. The attempts made on the 4th and 19th September, failed, and it was not before the 30th of that month, that all the ships of the Expedition could enter into the river. Re-embarking the guns and the division of the troops, and filling the empty water-casks delayed the Expedition until the 10th October, when it worked up the river. The difficulties it met with were innumerable, the strong current of the River, its narrowness in many places, and the continual care necessary to keep off the burning rafts made the ships advance very slowly; and the fatigue and incessant rain to which the crews and troops were exposed day and night, increased the number of sick considerably. Nothing, however, damped the spirit of our men, and on the 19th, the Squadron had advanced near to Palembang, without sustaining any material loss from the Batteries erected along the shore of the river.

"On the 20th October, all the ships passed with much difficulty the strait of Sala Nama and were now before Gombora, the point where the enemy seemed to have united all his strength to prevent us from advancing, the wind was also unfavorable, and the attack could not take place before the 21st at noon.

"The Sultan convinced that the place, where in the year 1812, he endeavoured to dispute the passage of the English was untenable, had at present established a position, which indeed we should be tempted to ascribe to a more advanced mode of Tactics than his; well erected Batteries on both sides the river, formed a perfect cross fire, which were supported by floating Batteries placed in the middle of the river. These Batteries were constructed of trees and so thick in front, that our shot had but little effect upon them, and their high roofs were made of trunks of trees heaped upon one another to protect them against Shells. These difficulties, however, would soon have been surmounted, if an immense number of closely driven piles had not stopped up the river in such a manner, that nothing could pass between them.

"In spite of all these difficulties, our ships took their station on the 21st October in the best order, right abreast of the Enemy's Batteries, at the distance of half a musket shot, and commenced a heavy fire. This lasted till four o'clock, when a strong wind obliged the Squadron to retire to the possition it had taken on the 20th instant.

"Although the enemy's means of defence, which we could easily observe during the action of the 21st, were not insurmountable to the spirit of our men, yet it was quite different with the works which they had constructed to make the bed of the River unnavigable. To remove these obstructions required time and a great number of hands, and it was unadvisable to expose our troops and crews any longer to this fatiguing work during the heavy rains, by which already a great number had fallen sick, and which would ultimately make the expedition unfit for any further offensive operations.

"Our troops were desirous of closing with the enemy, and search was made very eagerly for a proper place to scale his Batteries or to get to the rear of them, but we found on every side strong palisades, close underwood and mud which in this season was impassable, and after three days fruitless trial to finish the business by bringing the enemy to a battle with our troops, it became evident that during this rainy season nothing could be done with effect, and therefore, on the 30th October, the whole Squadron dropt down to the Soensang, where it arrived on the 4th instant.

"The Man of War we learn will blockade the river, but the transports and troops which are not required will return to Java for refreshments, as the Island of Banca is not calculated for it.

"Rear Admiral Wolterbeck praises the conduct of all those that were under his orders; neither the difficulties which the troops and the crews endured, nor sickness which attacked many of them, could damp their spirit, and the only complaints which was heard from the Soldiers was, that they could not close with the enemy and attack them in their Batteries, as had taken place at Banka kotta under Captain Laemlin.

"During the heavy cannonade which our ships had with the enemy's Batteries for more than three hours, some suffered severely, particularly H. M. Frigate Wilhelmina and H. M. Corvet Endraghat, in their hull and rigging, and some on our side also are killed and wounded. We have to mourn the loss of the 1st Lieut. Adjoint De Bruin, who went with the Expedition at his own pressing request; the Lieut. Fabricius of H. M. Corvet Endraghat, and the 1st Lieutenant Reanst 18th Regt. Infantry. Amongst the wounded Officers is Captain van Der Ven of the Artillery.

"We may ascribe the failure of the Expedition to the rainy season and the delay it met with at the mouth of the river in getting over the bank. If the Expedition could have entered into the river in August last, in all probability its object would now long have been attained.

"Colonel Bisschoff is already returned here with a part of the 18th Regiment."

English Extracts.

ORATOR HUNTS.

ENTRY INTO LONDON.

So early as eleven o'clock yesterday morning Islington was the centre of the utmost bustle, in consequence of its having been made the rendezvous for the friends of Mr. Hunt to meet the itinerant orator for the purpose of escorting him in procession into the metropolis. Numbers of persons decorated with red cockades, and with bands round their hats, with the motto "Hunt for ever!" continued to arrive at Islington between eleven and twelve o'clock.

Mr. West set off at an early hour to apprise Hunt of the cavalcade that was in preparation. About half past nine, a coach, drawn by six bays, together with two hackney chariots were seen proceeding down Fleet-street and upon arriving opposite the lodgings of Dr. Watson, Three King's-court, they stopped for a time, until the Doctor came forward and took his seat. He was dressed in his usual costume, with the slight difference of a red cockade, emblematic of his devotion to Mr. Hunt; and a narrow piece of black crape round a straw hat of the same colour-expressive of mourning for the events of Manchester. In the coach and six sat a son of Hunts, unattended by any other person, this being intended as an exclusive mark of distinction for his father. The other vehicles contained Thistlewood, Preston, Birt, Waddington, and their respective friends some of whom wore white hats, and all of them scarlet favors.

Having taken up the Doctor, they proceeded to Ludgatehill, and from thence, by the shortest way, to Islington. They excited but little attention, and no marks, either of approbation or dislike, were expressed as they passed along, except now and then a smile of contempt from the passengers.

Having arrived opposite the Union Chapel, Islington, the coaches drew up at the Angel, and the Committee, who now, it seems, call themselves the United Committee of Five Hundred, began to deliberate on the order of procession. Here they remained for nearly an hour, and prepared against the fatigues of the day by refreshing themselves with bread and cheese. The band having arrived, and white staffs being distributed among the persons who were to form the pedestrian part of the procession, the flags were unfurled, & orders given to prepare for march. Two fresh coaches having arrived in the mean time one of them filled with females—the whole fell into rank, and commenced their progress in slow time, to the tune of "God save the King." They moved on until they reached the turn to Holloway, when the word being given —"Left wheel," they proceeded onwards towards Highgate, and halted at the Holloway turnpike. Here sometime was spent in discussion, and it was ultimately determined upon, that the cavalcade should not pass the gate, as it would be attended with expense. Accordingly, all the coaches, except one that was despatched to meet Hunt, wheeled again to the right, and awaited his arrival, while great numbers of the pedestrians squatted themselves on the sides of the road, anxiously looking out for the mischievous demagogue. Those who had money to spend dispersed themselves among the neighbouring public houses; and as it is "an ill wind that blows nobody good," the licenced victuallers of Holloway reaped the harvest of popular folly.

Up to twelve o'clock, the numbers were not great; but from that until one, the multitudes that came along the roads were immense. There were many of the foot passengers who did not go beyond Holloway; but hundreds, who could afford the expense of some species of vehicle, pressed on, either from the eagerness of curiosity, or a desire to be as early as possible in their congratulations.

During the halt at the turnpike-gate, William Leigh, of Manchester, who sat in one of the coaches, attracted the gaze of the people. It will be remembered that he was one of those who were wounded on the 16th of August, and on whose case the Grand Jury of Lancaster refused to find a bill.

Before Hunt's arrival, a huge dog was seen parading about, having round his neck a white collar, bearing the inscription, "No dog tax," and a scarlet trophy fastened at each side of his head. This, we believe, was intended for ridicule, and the canine reformer passed through the crowd with the ease and carelessness of a dog who feels himself among friends.

The hour of half-past two arrived, and Hunt did not yet make his appearance. Many began to apprehend that he would decline the honours prepared for his reception. From the Angel, opposite the City-road, up to Highgate hill, each side of the way, as well as the centre of the road, was so completely thronged, as to render a passage exceedingly difficult.

Those parts of the city through which the procession was expected to move were filled with spectators. Ludgate-hill, Fleet street, and the Strand, up to the Crown and Anchor, had not a single stone unoccupied, and all stood in watchful expectation of the approaching spectacle.

The concourse of people was increasing, and their anxiety kept pace with their increase. Dr. Watson wished to allay the symptoms of impatience which pervaded them, and in a few words told them how necessary it was to preserve order—how valuable it was to the success of the cause they assembled to espouse; that Mr. Hunt particularly wished them to be quiet and decorous; and, added the Doctor, Mr. Hunt does not wish the horses to be taken from the vehicle that now waits his arrival. From Highgate the crowds came pouring down; the dust thickened; shouts and acclamations rent the air; and, at length, at ten minutes before three, Hunt arrived at the spot, where the Committee and others of his friends were in attendance to receive him. Hunt travelled in a chaise and pair, followed by Moorhouse in another chaise. His friends pressed round the vehicle, with outstretched hands, to greet the man they called their leader—made several attempts to unyoke the horses by which he was drawn, and it was with the greatest difficulty he persuaded them not to effect their wishes. Military phrases were used in tones of sneering and contempt, and wherever the slightest disposition appeared to disorder, a general cry of "Order" was thundered out, until it passed through the crowd. Hunt's chaise drove close to the Landau which was prepared for his reception; and after a few minutes spent in making some little preparations for his entry, the procession moved in the following order.

Horsemen,

Footmen, bearing a bundle of sticks, the emblem of Unity.

Horsemen.

Six Irish Footmen, bearing a green flag, with the inscription, "Universal, Civil, and Religious Liberty."

Horsemen.

Footmen, bearing, a flag of mourning,—Inscription,

"To the Immortal Memory of the Reformers
* * * at Manchester."

Horsemen.

Footmen, bearing a flag—Inscription, "The Palladium of Liberty—Freedom of the Press."

Carriages for Gentlemen connected with the Press.

Horsemen.

Footmen, bearing a red flag.—Inscription, "Universal Suffrage."

A Landau, containing Mr. HUNT, preceded by a flag, with this inscription—"The Heroic Champion of Liberty;" and surrounded by six Horsemen, and Members of the Committee.

Carriages and Footmen.

A Landau with Watson, Thistlewood, and Preston, & their Friends.

Flag—"Trial by Jury."

Horsemen and Footmen.

Flag—"Liberty or Death."

Carriages, Horsemen and Footmen.

Flag—"England, Scotland, and Ireland."

Closed by Horsemen, Carriages, and Footmen.

The Orator kept his hat off as he passed along; we must however remark, that he took but little notice of Doctor Watson and his fellow Reformers. The roads were lined with hackney coaches and taxed carts, in short every thing that could be hired. Donkey, horse, mule, waggon, or coach, were all in requisition, wherever the eye ranged. About four the motley procession reached the Angel Inn, and the *coup d'œil* which presented itself at the confluence of the Pentonville, Islington, and City Roads, completely sets description, at defiance. Amidst this assembly there was certainly much of poverty, much of borrowed finery.

The non-arrival of Mr. Hunt at Holloway, at the hour stated in the order of procession, was owing to a misconception on his part, that he was to be met at Highgate by some immediate friends. The delay in consequence induced many thousands to go even beyond this place.

While at Highgate, one or two messengers were despatched to Dr. Watson by Hunt, requesting that the desire he expressed in his letter to Mr. West, of being permitted to come through Gosewell street to the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, might be gratified. The answer of the Doctor was, that it could not possibly be done. The arrangements, if altered in any one respect, might disorder the whole; and it was known, that at that very hour, every house, window, house-top, and place of observation, were thronged with people anxious to view the procession. The herald who was despatched with this reply, soon returned upon his charger, announcing Hunt's determination to submit.—In fact, the cries of the latter, "City Road," augured something like an intended defiance to any other course being pursued by the mighty cavalcade.

The herald who had arrived from Hunt, brought intelligence which seemed to create considerable disappointment and regret. Sir Charles Wolsely, owing to indisposition, was not with Hunt. It was then eagerly asked who's to preside at the dinner? Mr. Waddington was the reply.

Mr. Walker proceeded the procession carrying a sort of scroll, or roll of paper, on which was inscribed, "Bill of Rights."—"Magna Charta." This he triumphantly flourished in the air.

At the moment of the approach of the advanced party to Old-street Road, a violent scuffle ensued, occasioned by an attempt on the part of the police officers to take some pick-pockets into custody, which was attended with success.

In the state we have thus been enabled to describe the proceedings of this immense spectacle, attended by its countless myriads, the procession reached Finsbury square at five o'clock. Previous to this the moving mass, upon passing the Artillery Ground (where the whole of the City Light Horse, as well as the Artillery, were in readiness,) gave, as it were, three spontaneous shouts.

In Sun street, the arrival of the procession was most anxiously expected. The confined space which the street presented, rendered, the passage of the crowd still more difficult than before, and many serious accidents were produced by the pressure. On passing Wooler's printing office, the loudest shouts rent the air, and a short stop gave occasion for their frequent repetition. All the shops here, as well as in the subsequent course of the procession, were closed, and all business was at a stand. In Bishopsgate street, the multitude, was, if possible, increased, and seemed to swell at every step. Nothing could exceed the confusion which arose in Cornhill. The street for a time became impassable, and great delay followed. At the Mansion House every preparation had been made for the expected visit. The steps and colonnade leading to the principal entrance, were filled with constables, the iron gates were closed, and every appearance denoted a determination to make a bold resistance to any attack which might be made. All apprehensions of riot in this quarter, however, proved groundless. The motley assemblage passed on, contenting themselves with hisses and groans for the Lord Mayor, and enthusiastic cheers for their leader.

The calvacade now took their way towards St Paul's which they reached at half past six, and then advancing down Ludgate-hill, soon entered Fleet street. As they passed Carlile's shop of sedition and blasphemy, the cheers were loud and continued. The end of every street swarmed with crowds of the curious. On passing through Temple Bar they cheered. The scene now appeared truly ludicrous; night had began to draw its sable mantle o'er the earth, and with difficulty the flags could be distinguished. The Landau, in which Hunt was placed by himself, having drawn up to the entrance of the Crown, and Anchor Tavern, he proceeded to address the assemblage, and having called on them to express their feelings, set the pattern by giving "three times three," which was joined in by the assembled multitude, and the crowd began to disperse. A cart broke down in St. Clement's Church yard, but happily was not attended with any particular injury.

From the various impediments thrown in the way of the Procession, it was near eight o'clock before it was announced at the Crown and Anchor Tavern that Mr. Hunt had arrived.

Dr. Watson addressed the Meeting, and said, that in consequence of the invitation to Sir C. Wolsely not having reached him in time, he had with regret to state, that the Hon. Baronet could not preside over that Meeting. Thus circumstanced, he begged to propose a man who had been known as friend to the people for upwards of twenty years—who had been known to Mr. Hunt for a very considerable time, and who was a man of extremely great eloquence, should take the chair—he meant Mr. Gale Jones.

The proposition was received with applause, and Gale Jones was elected to the Chair.

Dr. Watson, shortly after this decision had been come to, presented himself again, and stated it to have been remarked to him, that as the Hon. Baronet invited to the Chair could not attend, the Gentlemen invited with him ought to have been called upon to preside. He had therefore to call upon the meeting to suspend the vote they had previously come to, and when Mr. Hunt arrived in the room, he and the Gentlemen with him could arrange that matter as they should think fit.

A long pause followed, which completely exhausted the patience of the company, and a loud knocking on the tables and on the floor, accompanied with calls for the Chairman, was the consequence. It was not till about half past eight that Hunt entered the apartment, attended by those who had acted the most prominent part in the procession. He was received with loud acclamations, and proceeded forthwith to take the Chair.

The cloth being removed, and "Rule Britannia," and "Ca Ira" having been sung.

We here drew a Curtain over the drunken Orgies of these deluded men.

BOMBAY EDITOR.

NARRATIVE OF AN ATTACK UPON EDWARD MEAGHER,

The Trumpeter of the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry.

Manchester October 3

Last night, about 10 o'clock, Wm. Burne, a journeyman tailor, in the service of Edward Meagher, tailor, Deansgate, Manchester, on coming out of his master's house, saw a crowd of persons assembled round it. Some of the crowd said, "here is the cursed cavalry trumpeter." Burne said, "I am not the person;" some others of the crowd said, "if you are not the person, you are his brother, and as great a rascal as him." One of them said, "I have known you a long time, and have marked you." Burne was then knocked down. Meagher happening to be coming home at the time, rescued Burne from the mob, and both retreated. As the crowd still remained about the house, Meagher did not think it safe to go home, but as there was no appearance of their dispersing, about midnight he went towards his house, and passed through the bulk of them unobserved. When at his door, he saw three men standing at the opposite side of the street. One of them was pointing to the house, and Meagher heard him say, "that is the villain's house." On Meagher opening his door he was recognized, and he heard a person say, "there is the cursed villain going in." Before Meagher could get to his appartments, which are on the third floor, a stone was thrown which hit the window frame, and another stone came against the wall. Meagher raised the sash of the window, and instantly a stone was hurled which broke two panes—in a second or so, two other panes were broken. The lamp at the corner of the street was also broken, and every time any of those stones took effect, loud shouts and cheers were set up by the whole party. Meagher now heard several of the crowd call out, "break into the house and drag the villain out." He then got a pistol, and the mob continuing to assail the house with vollies of stones, he fired among that part of them from whence he saw the stones thrown. This not having the desired effect, but the same vollies and language as before continuing, he loaded and again fired. From Meagher's determination in defending himself he was enabled to keep them at the bar until the arrival of the military, and it was not until three o'clock in the morning that the streets were cleared. Two persons were wounded by the firing of Meagher, and they are now in our Infirmary. One of them, Joseph Jones, a labourer at a foundry in this town, received a ball in the fleshy part of his thigh. The ball has been extracted; it had not penetrated any depth, and being flat, the doctors suppose it must first have struck the wall, and rebounded. This person is free from fever, and in as favourable a state as could have been expected. The other wounded person is John Robinson, of 303, Deansgate, Manchester, journeyman nailmaker. He was wounded in the leg. The ball passed through the calf of the leg. He was not at first aware it was more than a pullet, and walked home; but finding when he took off his stocking the part was lacerated, he went to the Infirmary, where he now remains in a very favourable state.

Several hundreds of the grey hat tribe have been the whole of the day in the neighbourhood of Meagher's residence. He has not felt it prudent to remain at home, and whether he can ever feel his person safe in this town, while the present prejudices exist, is a matter of great doubt. Meagher, in his capacity of trumpeter to the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry, headed that corps when they advanced to the hustings on the 16th August last, and from that time has become (what is termed) a marked man. Indeed, the man in whose house Meagher has apartments, has felt the effects of allowing him to continue under his roof.

[ANOTHER ACCOUNT.]

Manchester, Sunday, Oct. 3—I have just learned, with sufficient accuracy to justify my sending an account of it, the particulars of an outrage committed in this town last night. About 12 o'clock, as Meagher, a trumpeter of the Manchester Yeomanry (who distinguished himself at St. Peter's field, and against whom a bill was preferred at Lancaster), was returning from a public-house to his own home in Deansgate, some persons recognized him, and cried out "There goes one of the Manchester butchers." Irritated at this exclamation, Meagher drew a pistol, and threatened to shoot any man who should dare to follow him. In spite of the threat, he was followed to his own house, which he entered, and having fastened his door, soon appeared at an upper window with his pistols, and told the persons collected in the street, that if they did not go away, he would fire upon them, and immediately presented his pistols. Some stones, it is said, were then thrown, and a few panes of glass were broken; and Meagher fired and shot two men: a ball passed through one man's leg; another ball lodged in the thigh of the other. The wounded men were immediately taken to the Infirmary, where they are now in a feverish, but not in a dangerous state. It is thought that they will not be able to bear the fatigue of being removed to the New Bailey, to prefer their complaint, for some days to come. I have seen the bullet which was extracted from the thigh of one of the wounded men; it is of the large size, such as are used for horse-pistols. Meagher very shortly after the outrage was forced out of his house, and with an escort of military to protect him against the popular indignation, was conveyed to King-street barracks, where he remained last night, but was set at large this morning. I have stated what strikes me as the most probable account—namely, that the windows were broken before Meagher fired; though it is right I should inform you, that it is also most confidently asserted that the windows were not broken till the mob found themselves unable to enter the house to seize Meagher after his firing. The door of the house was not opened till the military arrived, and broke it open. I might easily swell this account with various details relative to Meagher's conduct; but as these will come out with more accuracy at the New Bailey, I think it fair to wait for that examination.

Manchester, Oct.—This day Edward Meagher, one of the Trumpters of the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry, and who was on Saturday night or early on Sunday morning, taken to the New Bailey, on a charge of having fired a pistol-shot at some persons in Deansgate and thereby wounded two persons, was brought up for examination before the sitting Magistrates, Mr. Wright, and the Rev. W. Ethelstone. The Court was extremely crowded. On the prisoner being brought into Court, Mr. Milne, the Magistrates' Clerk, inquired if the persons who were wounded, attended to make any charge against the prisoner. Mr. Atkinson (a solicitor): I attend here on behalf of the persons who were wounded, to make a very serious charge against the prisoner, being nothing less than a capital offence. The object of my attendance to day is for the purpose of getting the matter adjourned, as the parties themselves are not able to attend in consequence of the wounds; and I shall call evidence before you to show sufficient cause for detaining this man.

James Clarke being Sworn, said "As I was sitting in my own house on Saturday night, between twelve and one o'clock, I heard the report of a pistol; I went into Deansgate, and saw a flash, and heard the report of another pistol fired from the prisoner's window. Not supposing that they were loaded with ball, I went towards the prisoner's house and was soon undeceived, as I saw a man in the arms of four or five others, who said he had been wounded by a ball from one of the shots. The Watch and Ward then came, and a stone then came through the prisoner's room window and broke a lamp on the opposite side of the street." Mr. Wright: Was you there at first? I was there at first. The Watch and Ward asked who had fired? He said he did. Mr. Wright: What voice said he did? It was the prisoner said he did; he was in his shirt sleeves, and had a dark wa s coat on, and was leaning through the window; he would have said something more, but the bustle was o great then, that we could not hear him. Mr. Wright: Did you know the prisoner before? I did, and I have known him more than four or five months. Mr. Atkinson: Are you enabled, from knowing him before, to swear that he is the man? I can swear to him; he was leaning through the window, and it being moon-light I could see him very well. His is a corner house in Deansgate. Mr. Ethelstone: How near was you to the Watch and Ward? I was standing with them. Thomas Jones being sworn, said, "Between twelve and one o'clock on Saturday, I was going home up Deansgate, and met my brother and four or five others. Near the end of Back Queen-street I saw a pistol fired from a garret window, and then another: I can't say whether the first took effect, but the second wounded my brother in the thigh; I went up, being at the time about five yards behind, and saw my brother, he said he was wounded in the thigh; I felt, and could feel the ball, and I found the wound bleeding much. My brother's name is Joseph Jones. Mr. Ethelstone: Did any thing happen before you got up, or did you hear any thing said by the mob? Nothing happened before the fire. The street was very quiet. We heard nothing said by a mob, but some one before us said, "You cursed Irish scamp get in." Mr. Wright: You have given sufficient evidence for us to remand. Prisoner, would you say any thing: you hear what is said? Prisoner: Yes, I hear what is said. Mr. Wright: Have you any friends here—any professional adviser. Mr. Milne: I believe he is not prepared, and wishes it postponed. Mr. Wright: He must be remanded. Mr. Atkinson: To what time? Wright: I don't know when you will be ready. Perhaps to morrow. Mr. Atkinson: That will scarcely give us sufficient time. I have taken what depositions I have in great haste. Mr. Milne: Depositions! If there are any depositions against this man, they must be taken by me. Mr. Atkinson: Yes, Sir; but allow me to take my own examinations. Mr. Wright: I can't say when we should adjourn to. We have had no evidence as to the state of the wounds. Mr. Atkinson: I understand they are considered dangerous. Mr. J. Andrew (one of the constables): I yesterday went to the Infirmary, and saw the house surgeon. He stated to me that the men were coming on very well, and that there was no danger. I have this morning sent again, and am informed that they are still going on very well, and that there is not the least danger. Mr. Wright: It must stand over until Saturday. Prisoner, you are remanded until Saturday. The prisoner is a tall thin man, of dark complexion, and is by trade a tailor. Several Members of the Yeomanry Corps were in attendance; and two of them, Mr. Withington and Mr. Whitlow, were on the Bench.

Monday, Two o'Clock.—I presented myself this morning at the Infirmary, and was received by the house surgeon in a very gentlemanly manner, who conducted me to see Robinson and Jones, the two persons wounded by Meagher by pistol-shots, on Saturday evening last. I found Jones in apparent great pain, attended with some degree of fever, a flush appearing on his countenance. Robinson looks very pale and complained of much pain from his wound. The surgeon assured me that they were not dangerous; but still, from the symptoms usually attendant on gun-shot wounds, it would be very imprudent to remove the men, at present, to give their evidence against Meagher.

[*The Observer, October* 10.

MEETING OF REFORMERS IN FINSBURY.

Mr. Arthur Thistlewood, a few days ago, issued a handbill, calling a Meeting of the Reformers in Smithfield, for the 20th instant. This personage and his worthy associates, it seem, have since changed their plan, and now propose to meet on Monday, the 1st November, in Finsbury market place. The following handbill to that effect was circulated yesterday:

"THIRD MEETING OF THE PEOPLE OF THE METROPOLIS.

"A meeting of the most momentous importance to the Reformers, will be held on Monday, the 1st of November next, in Finsbury Market-place, Sun-street, Finsbury-square, to consult upon their grievances, the propriety of appealing once more to the Prince Regent, of laying before him the mode, agreeable to the practice of the Crown in former times, by which he may enfranchise every man of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Unless the friends of freedom, in all parts of the kingdom, advance in the cause, their former labours will have been in vain. They must decide their own fate!!! A noble spirit of independence at Runnemede obtained the Magna-Charta!!! The Reformers have been massacred while peaceably assembled; but let them give one imposing evidence throughout Great Britain, of their desire and determination to obtain if possible, by peace and Good order a redress of their grievances, and a *reform of the Commons House of Parliament.*

"Full!!! Free!!! and uninfluenced Representation!

(Signed) "A. THISTLEWOOD, Sec.

"N. B. A bill has been published announcing the the intended Meeting to be held in Smithfield, on Wednesday, the 20th instant. The public are requested particularly to note, that the time and place are altered, agreeable to the above notice. Further particulars relative to the Meeting will appear in a few days."

LOVE'S LAST SHIFT.

The following ludicrous affair took place yesterday at the police office, Bow-street:—In the midst of the ordinary business of the day, a most superb young Irishman, calling himself Mr. John Sullivan, solicited the private ear of the magistrate on business of importance. He was attired in the very pink of the mode; and, like Saul, the son of Kish, "from his shoulders and upwards, he was higher than all the people." The magistrate (R. Birnie, Esq.), impressed by his "gallant bearing," very politely withdrew with him into the library, and, though their conference was a short one, the result was the immediate issue of warrants for the apprehension of two ladies, the one a respectable housekeeper named Trim, residing in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly, and the other a Miss Mary Sullivan, a lodger in the house of the former. Limbrick was charged with the execution of these warrants, and he shortly returned to the office with his fair prisoners in a hackney coach. They were instantly placed before the magistrate, and Mr. John Sullivan "being first duly sworn," deposed, with an air of vast importance, to the following effect: he had formerly been thrown, by fortuitous circumstances, as an inmate in the same family with the prisoner, Miss Sullivan; and he had been unfortunate enough to form a connection of a tender nature with her, the issue of which tenderness had been two fine children. These children he had amply provided for, and in like manner he had provided for Miss Sullivan also, till she became so excessively importunate in her claims, and so immensely irregular in her habits, that he was compelled, "though that her jessies were his dear heart-strings, to whistle her off, and let her do—like wind, to prey on fortune." He then established himself in separate apartments, but he was scarcely settled before Miss Sullivan forcibly joined him. He removed from lodging to lodging, but still the lady followed him like his shadow. All his endeavours to shake her off were unavailing, and she took frequent opportunities of robbing him. At length, on Tuesday last, wearied and disgusted, he procured a suite of apartments in a distant part of the town; and removed to them so privately that he thought himself perfectly secure; but (alas! the vanity of human foresight!) the very first time he ventured from home the indefatigable Miss Sullivan procured admission to his rooms and took his entire wardrobe by storm! carrying off without remorse the whole of his "personals," viz. 6 waistcoats, 3 pair of pantaloons, 2 shirts, one pair of stays (a little the worse for wear), one pair of boots, with cravats, false collars, and wristbands almost *ad infinitum*. She was accompanied in this depredation by some person at present unknown to him; but the whole of the property, he understood, was carried to the house of the other prisoner, Mrs. Trim, and he thought she might be indicted as the receiver. A *coup de main* like this, he observed, was too bad, and being determined to stand it no longer, he now confidently appealed to the laws of his country, trusting that they would interpose their authority to enforce the restoration of his property, and rid him effectually of that intolerable nuisance, Miss Mary Sullivan.

Miss Mary Sullivan, a broad-set, sturdy, middle-aged woman, of ordinary features, vulgar dress, and most intense Irish brogue, listened to this narration with excessive impatience, responding to almost every sentence.—"Och! Jerry, my dear, why will you say that? Come out of the lying, Jerry dear, and give us the truth of it?" whilst the venerable Mrs. Trim, a very respectable looking old gentlewoman, lifted her hands and eyes in silent vexation, and the magistrate growing more & more impatient every moment, repeatedly eyed the lofty narrator with astonishment mingled, as we thought, with a little disgust.

Miss Mary Sullivan, however, had now an opportunity of replying to her false-hearted paramour, and she burst forth in a strain of shream, delivered with such a precision and a *plomb*, that it appeared absolutely to stultify him. She told him in a voice which seemed to shake the very walls of the room, how he had practised on her tender innocence; how she had, nevertheless, been a true and faithful wife to him for upwards of six years, and had been the mother of his two children; how one of those children had been charitably maintained by a relative of her own, and the other consigned to the parish workhouse; how she had supported him by her *manes* and her labour, when he had not a *thirteen* to bless himself with; how she had repeatedly clothed him from top to toe; how he had been arrested by Mrs. Trim for 15*l.* "for rent of the place,"—lay nine months in the Marshalsea prison,—and was at length liberated by that lady, on his humble petition to her; how, on regaining his liberty, he was ten times more idle than before, and deserting her, his poor country woman and relative, who had devoted her whole life to him, he had become fancy gentleman to one half the English kept ladies in London! She also added, that his friends at one time had procured him the situation of "clerk to the Surveyor General in the Duke of Wellington's army," which situation he retained only nine months, and during seven of them he was under government arrests for misconduct at Brussels. She concluded her long and voluble defence, by stating that a Mr. N——y was her companion in her last visit to the complainant's lodgings; his object being to recover his wife, who was then living with the gentleman as his mistress; and her's to recover her property, the whole of his wardrobe belonging to her, "and her alone," as she had purchased it herself.

There were many parts in this defence to which Mr. Sullivan took great objection. He denied that the lady was his wife, as she had stated. "Well, Jerry," interrupted Miss Sullivan—"his name is Jerry, your worship, though now he's set up for himself he calls himself John, for the gentility of it; and if I ar'nt your wife you know, I am your own cousin, jarmin, and I've been better than a wife to you." Mr. Sullivan denied that she had supported him, and asserted, on the contrary, that she had repeatedly robbed him; in particular he charged her with stealing a gold watch from him, long before he left her, and—"Och! Jerry, my darling," again interrupted the lady, "ye'll come to be hanged, my jewel! And did'nt you give me the watch to pawn to pay for the rent? And did'nt we pay it with the money for that same?" Mr. Sullivan made no reply to this interrogation; and as the whole of what Miss Sullivan had stated was corroborated by Mrs. Trim and others, he began to look rather dismally blank upon the business. He however, speedily resumed his self-possession, and went on to speak of the high respectability of connexions: he mentioned the names of several persons of rank in Ireland, and described himself as the personal friend of Sir James Macgregor. "Och! Jerry, my darling," again exclaimed the pertinacious Miss Sullivan, "Sir James Macgregor is a man of honour, and a gentleman; and you know he will have nought to do with you at all, and how could you think of bringing up his name in a common police office?"

A long recriminative altercation now ensued, and during its height; Limbrick, the officer, handed to the magistrate a pocket-book, which, he said, he had found in the possession of Miss Sullivan; and Mr. Birnie was opening it, when Mr. Sullivan suddenly exclaimed, "That is my pocket-book, Sir! it contains letters of mine, and, I trust you will deliever them to me."

The magistrate, with a look of ineffable contempt, coolly asked him if he thought he was going to read his trash; and Miss Sullivan at the same moment asserting that many of the letters were hers, he added, "As that is the case I shall take the trouble of sorting them out." He did so; but by accident tossed one, which was directed to "The Hon. John Sullivan," in Miss Sullivan's parcel. The gentleman was instantly aware of it, and grasped at the letter, but the lady was too quick for him; and taking it up she said, looking at the direction, and in a tone of the bitterest irony, "Och! yes, I see; this is for Misthre Sullivan. There! take it to your own self Misthre Sullivan! alias "The Hon. John Sullivan!! alias Jerry Sullivan of Ballynafad!!! the craturl" and she curtised to the ground, as with a contemptuous smile she delivered the letter to him. After some further conversation, in which the complainant exposed himself more and more, the magistrate lost all patience, and taking the warrants in his hands he tore them to pieces; at the same time addressing himself to Mr. Sullivan, he desired him to quit the office—"you came here, sir, and represented yourself to me as a person of family and respectability, who had been robbed of property to a very large amount; and it turns out after all to be a paltry and disgraceful squabble between a worthless fellow and his mistress! Go along about your business, sir, and trouble me no more with an exposition of your infamy." Mr. Sullivan smiled. "What are you grinning at, sir," continued the indignant magistrate, "if you grin here you may repent your insolence!" Mr. Sullivan looked serious, and, putting on his hat, he began to move pretty rapidly towards the door. "Knock that fellow's hat off!" exclaimed Mr. Birnie. Mr. Sullivan was too quick for the officers who attempted it, and taking it off himself he went out of the office with a hop, step, and jump, followed by Miss Sullivan and her friends smiling triumphantly.

PLYMOUTH.

On Sunday se'nnight the Rev. John Gandy, vicar of St. Andrew's Church, in this town, completed his 50th year as its Vicar, during the whole of which time, whether we look to the manner in which he has acquitted himself of his sacred functions, or to the virtuous tenour of his private life, he has offered to his parishoners an example of Christian piety and moral excellence that, like the verdant Oasis in the arid desert forms a spot of peculiar freshness for the eye to rest upon, amid the impious ribaldry and blasphemous profaneness, which so unhappily pollute the age we live in. Strictly acting up to the doctrines he has taught, he has in his protracted, but useful, life of nearly 82 years, so numbered all his days, as to apply his heart constantly unto wisdom.

[*Commercial Register,—Sept.* 11.

On Tuesday last the New Chapel at Torpoint, intended as a Chapel of Ease to the parish church of Antony, was consecrated in due form, by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Exeter. The Rev. J. Williams, of this town, officiated as Vice Chancellor, and the Rev. Mr. Birdwood, of Plymouth, as the Lord Bishop's Chaplain. The service was in part performed by the Rev. Mr. Shore, the Curate, who also delivered an excellent and a most appropriate sermon, from the 2nd Chronicles, viii. 16.—The chapel is very neatly fitted up, and calculated to hold 700 persons The sittings on the ground floor, about 500, are free; those in the gallery, about 200, are let out for defraying the salary of the officiating clergyman. A great concourse of spectators attended, amongst whom were the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe and family, the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, and family, with many other persons of distinction. After the ceremony, the

Lord Bishop, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and a numerous party, proceeded to Antony-house, the mansion of the Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, where a sumptuous dinner was provided. We are informed the ground on which the chapel is built, was generously given for that purpose by the latter gentlemen.

NAVY.

Captain A. M. Hawkins is appointed to the Preventive Service at Brixham, in the room of Lieut. Edward Montmorency, who is removed to the Cork station; and Captain Richard Pridham is appointed to the same service at Hull.

Generals Strickland and Winter, of the Royal Marines, have retired on full pay.

Lieut. Luckraft is appointed to the Spartan.

Mr. Henry Litheby is appointed Master Bricklayer in the Dock Yard, *vice* Marshall, discharged.

The Ocean, 120, was unmasted yesterday, previously to her being docked.

The Doterel, Capt. J. Gore (*a*) sailed for Portsmouth on Saturday, and returned here yesterday, being appointed to this station, instead of the Heron, Capt. Hanmer, which ship is ordered to be fitted for foreign service.

The Malabar, 74, Capt. Clavell, instead of proceeding to Portsmouth as was expected, is ordered into Hamoaze to be paid off.

A new bell post was fixed yesterday at the entrance of the Dock Yard. It was the mast of an Indiaman, and made from a single stick resembling teak, 109 feet in length, and two feet in diameter at the smallest end.

Wednesday night an experiment was tried on board the flag-ship of Sir John Gore, at Chatham, of several new invented lanterns, to be used on board ships at sea. The Board of Admiralty, Sir William Congreve, and several other distinguished persons were present.

It is said that our ships of war on the peace establishment, are in future to shift their stations, so as not to remain more than a year on one station. Thus, if they begin in the Channel, they are to serve one year in the West Indies, and one year at St. Helena; or one year in the Mediterranean, and one year in South America. By this regulation our officers and seamen will be more inured to the different climates, and obtain a more perfect knowledge of maritime geography.

DUEL.

A duel took place the 24th May last between Capt. Hussey and Lt. Osborn, both of the 38th Regiment, on Table Mountain, Cape of Good Hope, when Captain Hussey received his adversary's ball in the left shoulder which came out between the fourth and fifth rib, and instantly expired. The seconds then placed him erect against a tree, and dropping an anonymous note in one of the officer's rooms, the body was found as described.

DANISH PROCLAMATIONS.

The first of these is a Royal Proclamation, bearing date on the 6th, and signed with the Royal Signature, by which it will be seen that the Riots in Denmark are as alarming as those in England, and call forth very arbitrary measures for their suppression The proclamation is as follows:—

"We, Frederick the sixth, by the Grace of God, King of Denmark. &c. &c. &c. make known:—That We have, with the greatest displeasure, received information, that certain wanton and ill-disposed people have dared, in our Metropolis, to commit outrages against several of our subject, and even to proceed so far as to bid defiance to those authorities whose duty it is to protect the peaceful inhabitants.

We have, in consequence, been obliged to make vigorous arrangements, in order that the peace and tranquillity which ought to exist between fellow-citizens, may against be re-established and protected: and we, by these presents, warn all persons whatever to keep themselves from places of disturbance and riot; otherwise they may ascribe to themselves the consequences, which may arise when force shall be employed against the disturbers of the public peace.

We likewise prohibit all meetings in the streets; and the Police has received orders, where more than two or three persons are collected together, immediately to separate them.

Every disobedience to the orders of the Police, or to those Authorities which are bound to keep and protect the public safety, and every participation in outrageous conduct to disturb the common peace and tranquillity, will be strictly investigated by a Court of Commissioners appointed for that purpose, who are authorized, without further appeal to pass sentence of corporal punishment, and even infliction of Death, on the person or persons found guilty, according to circumstances."

To this Proclamation is appended the following Advertisement, by the Directors of the Police, dated from their Court, on the same day, under the Signature of O. H. Huidberg.

"His Majesty, the King, in consequence of the disturbances which took place, on the 4th and 5th instant in this Metropolis, has ordered me to promise a Reward of 4000 Dollars to any person who may give information of the Authors or Placarders of any of the Libels by which the Public have been incited to outrageous conduct; The same reward will be given to any person who may be able to prove who is the Ring leader of the Riots. And a further Reward, according to circumstances from 200 to 1000 Dollars will be given for information of any person or persons, who assisted or took part in the outrageous acts committed. The Informers may rely on their names being kept secret."

[*Times 11th, September.*

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Yesterday, a Court of Common Council was held at the Council Chamber, Guildhall, for the despatch of General business. At 12 o'clock. the Lord Mayor took the Chair. His Lordship was attended by Aldermen Waithman, Thorp, C. Smith, and Cox. Mr. Alderman Rothwell sat as Sheriff in the seat usually occupied by the Senior Sheriff. We did not perceive Mr. Sheriff Parkins in attendance.

As soon as the minutes of the last Court had been read.

The Lord Mayor stated, that pursuant to the resolutions of that Court, he had in the usual manner presented the address then agreed to, to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the throne. To that Address he had received an Answer, to the reading of which he requested the attention of the Court.

The Answer of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to the Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London was then read by the proper Officer; after which.

Mr. Favell rose. He begged leave to move, that the answer of his Royal Highness be entered on the Journals of the Court. In doing this he hoped he would be allowed to offer a very few observations upon the Address and the Answer. He felt deeply indebted to those Honourable Members of the Court who had brought forward, supported, and carried to the Throne, the sentiments which were contained in the Address—sentiments which he had imbibed from his earliest years, and which he trusted he would carry with him through life. The resolution which the Court had come to was highly to their credit, as men and Britons. To the constitutional doctrines it laid down he most fully subscribed; but how far those constitutional feelings had been followed up in the answer which was given, he would not then attempt to say; he would leave that to the country to determine. That answer seemed to imply as much as if the supporters of the Address had been mixed up with those parties who contributed to disturb the peace and order of the country. He would assert, however, and he trusted it would ever continue to be the case, that those who were forward in carrying that measure would be ever found amongst the foremost to stand up against every disorder, and every thing which tended to disturb the public tranquillity; at the same time, he trusted they would be the last who would surrender up those dear rights and privileges which had been bequeathed to them by the bravery and independence of their ancestors.—(Hear.)—The circumstances which had given rise to the Address were the most important which ever had, or ever could occupy the attention of an Englishman. They gave rise to this question—whether we were living (as it were) in Turkey, subject to the sabres of the emissaries, or enjoying the blessings and protection of the British Constitution? (Hear, hear). At the time these resolutions of the Court to which he had alluded were agreed to, he was in the discharge of an official duty in another country—he was enjoying the hospitality of the sister island. There it had sometimes fallen to his lot to join in the toast, "The glorious and immortal memory" (of King William). He remembered well the principles which originally gave rise to that toast, and he now left it to the country to say, how far the answer which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had been advised to give was consistent with the principles connected with "the glorious and immortal memory." The answer was certainly one of which he, as a member of that Court, could not approve; and he conceived that those who had advised it—who had advised the thanks of the Crown to the Yeomanry and Magistrates of Manchester, would ere long have to render a strict account of their conduct at the bar of their country. The gentleman concluded by again expressing his entire approbation of the Address which had been presented, and by moving that the answer of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent be entered on the Journals of the Court.

Mr. Jacks said a few words, which were not audible below the bar.

Mr. S. Dixon thought that most, if not all, of the answers from the Throne had been entered on the Journals as "the most gracious answer," &c. The Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Favell) had alluded to his having been in the sister island. He (Mr. Dixon) should hope from that, that he had brought over a little more polish than to object to the word "most gracious." Certainly, however, his conduct in objecting to those words was any thing but gracious to the Prince Regent; and he thought it showed a littleness wholly unbecoming any Gentleman who had the honour of a seat in that Court. [Mr. Dixon was about to adduce some precedents, when he was called to order by.]

Mr. Favell, who read (from the Journals, we believe) two cases, one, in which, in 1805, (or 1816, we could not well distinguish which,) it had been proposed that the "most gracious answer," &c. should be entered on the Journals; to this an amendment had been moved, that the words "most" "gracious" should be omitted, and that the motions should stand thus:—"The answer," &c. This amendment he observed, was carried in the affirmative. He also mentioned another instance in 1812, where the answer from the Throne was entered without having the words "most gracious" prefixed.

Mr. Brown moved that the words "gracious," should be prefixed to the word "answer," in the original motion."

Mr. Jacks seconded the amendedment.

Mr. Williams supported the original motion, but in so low a tone to be perfectly inaudible below the bar.

Mr. Hurcombe followed on the same side, & contended, that the answer was such as ought only to be entered in the way in which the original mover had proposed. Mention had been made of prejudging the case; but who was it prejudged it? Was it not his Majesty's Ministers who had prejudged the case, by advising the Prince Regent, to thank those men who had been instrumental to certain acts which would ever remain a disgrace to the country? And were they (the Common Council) to remain silent and listless, whilst murder was stalking abroad, and whilst their brethren in another part of the country were suffering under the sword of military execution? It should be the same to them; they were bound to exert themselves as much as if it were their own wives and children who had suffered, for as an attack on the Constitution of the county, the question was just the same. Now, as to the words "most gracious," he did not think they ought to be inserted. It was the misfortune of Princes to be surrounded by flatterers, who endeavoured to keep from them the real sentiments of their people. They would, it was probable conjure up these words "most gracious" into an approval on the part of the Court of the answer. Now, if the answer were simply entered without those words, it would go forth so to the public, and might perhaps reach the eye of the Sovereign, who would then really know what were the opinions of the Court. In his opinion the answer was any thing but gracious, and the Court therefore could not set it down as what it was not.

Mr. T. N. Williams, was disgusted at hearing Hunt, the other day, calling a highly respectable Officer of the Court, (the Common Serjeant we believe) by the title of *Little Yeff*. If the usual mark of respect were omitted, it would open a door to coarseness of this kind.

Mr. Alderman Waithman observed, that if the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last was open to conviction, he would, he trusted, convince him in a few words, that he was wrong in the view which he took of it. Indeed, he was surprized at this ignorance of the forms and practises of the Court which was betrayed by that Gentleman, and those by whom he was surrounded. He (Alderman Waithman) remembered numerous instances in which the Court had departed from the use of the words "most gracious" in the entering of answers from the Throne on their journals; and on those occasions there was always a struggle for the question. If it could be said that the address of the Court had prejudged the case, where, he would ask, could be the use of a petition on any occasion? That great right would not be worth preserving, and (as seemed to be the opinion of some gentlemen) it should only be used when there was no grievence to complain of, when it could do neither good nor harm. Alluding to that part of his Royal Highness's answer which said, "If, however, the laws were really violated on that occasion, by those to whom it immediately belonged to assist in the execution of them, the tribunals of this country are open to afford redress; but to institute an extra-judicial enquiry, under such circumstances as the present, would be manifestly inconsistent with the clearest principles of public justice." Mr. Waithman observed:—Why, if it was considered that the Courts were sufficient for the ends of public justice, where was the necessity of those loyal declarations, which represented a great body of the people as disaffected, and which went in a great degree to condemn those who were accused! But it would seem, that declarations of opinion was to be admitted on one side, but to be absolutely refused on the other. Loyal declarations which pronounced strong opinions were to be permitted, whilst resolutions which only called for inquiry were to be stifled. Let those who had the interests of the country at heart, instead of publishing sweeping declarations of disloyalty against a whole people, endeavour to ameliorate their condition, and thereby conciliate their esteem; by that means they would best ensure the tranquillity of the country, for it was impossible that a whole people could continue to be dealt with otherwise. If as he had observed, they were once roused by a contrary conduct, the consequences would be most unpleasant. Let the grievances of the people be carried before those tribunals which were competent to relieve them, and the ferment which now agitated them, would soon be allayed. The ear of the Executive Government would then be opened to the real condition of the country, which the intrigues of party had hitherto concealed; for it was truly said, that,

"Princes, like beauties, from their youth,
"Were seldom doomed to hear the truth."

And it was also well observed by Junius, "That it was the misfortune of his Majesty's reign, only to know the truth by the complaints of his people." Surrounded as the throne was by interested flatterers, it became the duty of all honest men to stand forward and speak the truth; and, consistently with that feeling, he could not agree that the answer to the address was a most gracious one. The worthy Alderman again contended, that the right of petition would be of no use, if a call for inquiry, such as the Court had agreed to, could be termed a prejudging of any question. He did not mean to deny the danger in which the country was placed. He was aware that great changes came by degrees, and he also recollected how revolutions had been brought about; he admitted that a remedy should be applied, but he differed as to the manner in which it should be applied. This, he conceived, was by kind and conciliatory measures, for by them alone did he think the country could be rendered secure. He concluded by supporting the original motion.

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Mr. Dixon begged them not to be led away by sophistry, and hoped that the usual language, "most gracious answer," would be inserted in their journals. (Repeated cries of "Question.")

Mr. Bumstead said he only rose to speak six words. If this had been called a proper answer, it was all very well; but a "gracious" answer it certainly was not, and it would be a violation of the English language to call it so.

The calls of "Question" were renewed:

Mr. Favell replied.

The question being then put, the original motion was negatived, and the amendment carried.

The Lord Mayor laid before the Court the answer of Alderman Bridges, accepting the office of Chief-Magistrate of the city of London for the year ensuing.

MR. SHERIFF PARKINS.

The Lord Mayo again rose, and said he had a statement to lay before the Court respecting the conduct of Mr. Sheriff Parkins. The Court would do with it what they pleased; but he felt it his duty to present it to the Court, because he was of opinion that the state of the City ought to be preserved.

The statement was then read.

Mr. Brown moved, that the same be entered on the minutes, and referred to a Committee of all the Aldermen present, and a Common from each Ward, to examine and report thereon.

A long conversation ensued, in which it was suggested, that it would be unfair to enter the charge on the Minutes without the Answer which had been delivered to the Court of Aldermen, and had also appeared in print; it was at length agreed to suspend the entry on the Minutes, and the previous motion, with that omission, was then carried.

The other regular routine business being disposed of, the Court adjourned.

Selections.

Lord Mansfield and a Jew.—"Mr. Abrahams," said Lord Mansfield, "this man is your son, and cannot go in the same bail bond." "He ish not my son, my Lord." "Why, Abrahams, here are twenty in Court will prove it." "I will shawear, my Lord, he ish not." "Take care, Abrahams, or I will send you to the King's Bench." "Now, my Lord, if your lordship pleases, I will tell you the truth."—"Well, I shall be glad to hear the truth from a Jew." "My Lord, I wash in Amsterdam two years and three quarters; when I came home I findsh this lad; now the law obliges me to maintain him; and consequently, my Lord, he ish but my son-in-law." "Well, Moses," rejoined Lord Mansfield, "this is the best definition of a son-in-law I ever heard."

Snug Notion of Fidelity.—At a shoemaker's in the neighbourhood of St. Martin's there is written over the door—"Ladies' Men wanted—Constant in Winter."

Improved Piano-Forte.—A musical instrument maker of Antwerp, named Petit-Preaux, has obtained a patent for an improvement on the piano, which consists in doubling the octaves, so that the performer is enabled to produce an effect similar to that of four hands on one instrument. This invention must of course render the tone exceedingly powerful and brilliant, and it is so contrived that by means of a pedal the performer may play either with double or single octaves, at his pleasure.

Bon Mot.—The celebrated Michael Angelo having received some insult from one of the Cardinals of Rome, in revenge painted a most striking likeness of his enemy, and placed him among the damned, suffering the torments of Hell. The satire had its effect. It was the topic of general admiration and merriment. The Cardinal, stung with the bitterness of the caricature, complained to his Holiness. Pope Leo X. was too much the lover and patron of the fine arts to gratify the Cardinal's desire; and he therefore told him, that he had not it in his power to punish the offender. "If," said he "the insult had been laid in heaven, on the earth, or even in purgatory, I could perhaps have redressed you, for I have something to say in all those places; but I have no interest in Hell."

Garrick and Hogarth, sitting together at a tavern, mutually lamented the want of a picture of Fielding. "I think," said Garrick, "I could make his face," which he did accordingly. "For Heaven's sake hold, David," said Hogarth, "remain as you are for a few minutes." Garrick did so while Hogarth sketched the outlines, which was afterwards finished from their mutual recollection, and this drawing was the original of all the portraits we have at present of the admired author of Tom Jones.

Garrick and Hogarth did not always agree so well; the latter entreated his friend David at one time to sit for his own picture; with which Garrick complied; but while the painter was proceeding with his task, he mischievously altered his face with a gradual change, so as to render the portrait perfectly unlike. Hogarth blotted the unlucky effort of his pencil, and began a second time; but with the same success. After sweeping a little, he began a third time, and did not discover the trick until after three or four repetitions. He then got into a violent passion, and would have thrown his pallet, pencil, and pound brushes, at Garrick's head, if the wag had not made his escape from the *variegated* storm of *colours* that pursued him.

CRICKET.

A word spoken at random has often proved of more utility than the best concerted plans; hence it happens, that fools often prosper when men of talents fail. As an illustration of this assertion, take the following tale: A poor simple peasant, of the name of Cricket, being heartily tired of his daily fare of brown bread and cheese, resolved, whatever might be the consequence, to procure to himself, by hook or by crook, even at the expence of a broken head, three sumptuous meals. Having taken this courageous and noble resolution, the next thing was to devise a plan to put it into execution; and here his good fortune befriended him. The wife of a rich Nabob, in the neighbourhood of his cottage, had, during the absence of her husband, lost a valuable diamond ring; she offered great rewards to any person who could recover it, or give any tidings of the jewel. But no one was likely to do either; for three of her own footmen, of whose fidelity she had not the smallest doubt, had stolen it. The loss soon reached our glutton's ears—'I'll go,' cries he; 'I'll say I am a conjurer, and that I will discover where the gem is hidden, on condition of first receiving three splendid meals. I shall fail, 'tis true. What then? I shall be treated as an impostor; my back and sides may suffer for it; but my hungry stomach will be filled." To concert his scheme and put it into practice, was but the work of a moment. The Nabob still was absent. The lady, anxious for the recovery of her ring, accepted the offered terms; a sumptuous dinner was prepared; the table was covered with rich viands; expensive wines of every sort were placed upon the sideboard. Good heavens, how he ate!—An attentive footman, one of the secret thieves, pressed him to drink; our conjuror, gorged, exclaimed, 'Tis well! I have the first!" The servant trembled at the ambiguous words, and ran to his companions—'He has found out, dear friends,' he cried; 'he is a cunning man; he said he had the first; what could he mean but me?'—'It looks a little like it,' replied the second thief; 'I'll wait on him to-night; as yet you may have mistaken his meaning—should he speak in the same strain, we must decamp.' At night, a supper fit for a Court of Aldermen was set before the greedy Cricket, who filled his paunch till he could eat no more. The second footman watched him all the while. When satisfied, he rose, exclaiming, 'The second's in my sack, and cannot escape me.' Away flew the affrighted robber. 'We are lost!' he cried; 'our heels alone can save us.'—'Not so,' answered the third; if we fly and are caught, we swing; I'll 'tend him at to-morrow's meal, and should he then speak as before, I'll own the theft to him, and offer some great reward to screen us from punishment, and that he may deliver the jewel to the lady without betraying us.' They all agreed. On the morrow, the peasant's appetite was still the same; at last, quite full, he exclaimed, 'My task is done! the third, thank God, is here!' 'Yes,' said the trembling culprit, 'here's the ring; but hide our shame, and you shall never want good fare again.' 'Be silent!' exclaimed the astonished Cricket, who little thought that what he had spoken of his meals could have made the plunderers betray themselves; 'Be silent! I have it all.' Some geese were feeding before the windows; he went out, and having seized the largest, forced the ring down his gullet: then declared that the large goose had swallowed the jewel. The goose was killed—the diamond found. In the mean time the Nabob returned, and was incredulous. 'Some crafty knave, madam; said he, 'either the thief himself, or his abettor, has with a well-concerted scheme, wrought on your easy faith. But I'll soon try his powers of divination. I'll provide him with a meal likewise.' No sooner said than done; between two dishes the mysterious fare was hidden; the false conjuror was told to declare what was the concealed cheer, on pain of being well beaten, should he fail. 'Alas, he muttered out, 'poor Cricket, thou art taken.' 'He's right!' the Nabob cried; 'give him a purse of gold; I honour talents such as his.' It was a little cricket in the dish. Thus our glutton, by four random speeches, gained three hearty meals, a heavy purse, comfort for life, and a brilliant reputation as a cunning man.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs. Q. R
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 mds.	3 0 00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4 0 00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	15 0 00
ARRACK, Columbo, In Bond,	per Gallon	2 50
BEER, Hodgson's,	none. per hhd.	
BEETLENUT, white Malay.	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	58 0 00
Malabar White,	Bombay Candy.	62 0 00
Red,		70 0 00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	25 0 00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	35 0 00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2 0 00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	80 0 00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S. md of 42 seers	26 0 00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	30 0 00
" 5 to 8,	" "	
CANVAS, Bengal,		11 0 00
Ditto Twine,		
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.	per Surat maund of 42 seers	70 0 00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00 2 50
Sumatra,		none
Buds,		
Malabar,		
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md of 42 seers	68 0 00
Bourbon,	no demand	61 0 00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	14 2 00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	21 0 00
Bourbon,		none
Java,		none
COIR, Amendiva,		20 0 00
Laccadavie,	per Candy of 20 Md.	55 0 00
Ceylon,		32 0 00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	23 0 00
Plate,	"	22 2 00
Bolts,	"	24 0 00
Slab,	"	23 0 00
Persian,	"	23 0 00
COPRAH,	Bombay candy 22 mds	42 0 00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3 0 00
Brazil,	"	2 0 00
CORDAGE,	per cwt.	27 0 00
Patent,	"	30 0 00
COTTON, Ahmood,	per Surat Cd.	210 0 00
Ditto Toomil,	of 81 Maunds	220 0 00
Bownaghur,	or 7 Cwt.	200 0 00
Ditto Toomil,	old	215 0 00
Limree Wudwan,	nominal,	200 0 00
Ditto Tennuti,		215 0 00
Kutch,		200 0 00
Ditto Toomil,		210 0 00
Mangrole & Pore	none	180 0 00
CUBEAT,	per Surat maund	8 0 00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	10 0 00
DAMMER, Malacca, Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	25 2 00
Ditto boiled		30 0 00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,		
1st sort,	Surat maund	60 0 00
2d ditto,	"	50 0 00
3d ditto,	"	40 0 00
GALL NUTS,	per Surat maund	33 0 00
GHEE, Calanchy,	per Bombay maund	7 2 00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	55 0 00
GRAM, Surat,	per Cy. of 8 Parah	28 0 00
Bowmagur, & Gogn.	" "	36 0 00
GUM, Animi, garbled.	per Surat maund	11 0 00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	110 0 00
Gamboge,	European market.	
Galbanum,		
Olibanum,		110 0 00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	18 0 00
GUNPOWDER,	" per	2 0 00
GUNNIES, Patta,	per 100	13 0 00
Ditto Bags,		11 0 00
Ditto Twine,		
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	70 0 00
Ghanty,	per Ditto	60 0 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	60 0 00
HATS, good,	" each.	10 0 00
HINGRO, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	10 0 00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	per S. md.	95 0 00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	62 0 00
Ditto Flat,	" "	64 0 00
English Square,	" "	44 0 00
Ditto Flat,	" "	45 0 00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	42 0 00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch, 4 a 10,	" per cwt.	
Hoops,	" per cwt.	11 0 00
Kentledge,	" per cwt.	3 2 00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs " per cwt.	10 2 00
Sheet	" "	13 0 00
Red,	" "	12 0 00
White	" "	13 0 00
China,	" "	13 0 00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	4 0 00
MACE, good,	per pound	3 1 00
MUHJEET	Surat md.	
Mocha,	" "	8 3 00
Bussorah,	" "	5 0 00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	64 0 00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45 0 00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2 1 00
OIL, Coconnut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	3 2 00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	5 1 00
PADDY,	per Moora 25 to	35 0 00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	" per lb.	0 1 00
Black	" "	0 1 10
Green	" "	1 0 00
Yellow	" "	00 0 80
Red	" "	00 0 80
Blue,	" "	00 2 80
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	138 0 00
Bhatcole,		143 0 00
Eastern,	"	140 0 00
PEEPUR,	per S. maund	7 2 00
Mool,	per ditto	8 0 00
PITCH,	per barrel	20 0 00
PUTCHOCK,	Surat maund	15 0 00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	39 0 00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	9 0 00
Ditto unhulled 2 do.	do. do.	7 0 00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	4 2 00
Ditto Cargo,		5 0 00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	50 0 00
Bussorah,		35 0 00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2 0 00
SALT,	per rash of 40 tons	120 0 00
Rock,	per Surat maund	
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18 0 00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180 0 00
SHELL, M. Pearl	Cwt.	13 0 00
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	16 2 00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a Bag md	15 0 00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14 0 00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	13 0 00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		14 0 00
SPIRITS, Brandy	" per gallon	5 0 00
Hollands	per Case	30 0 00
Bengal Rum, in bond,	per Gallon	1 2 00
STEEL, in Tubs,	" per cwt.	12 0 00
Bundle,	" "	13 0 00
STICK, Lac, Bengal,	per Surat maund.	6 0 00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	26 0 00
Ditto, 2 do	do. do.	23 0 00
Ditto Batavia in Canuister,	per md. 44 seers	none
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	6 1 00
Ditto 2 sort,		5 2 00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md of 43½ seers	9 0 00
do. Canton,	do. do.	8 2 00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	7 2 00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	30 0 00
TERRA Japonica,	per Bom Cy.	40 0 00
Ghautee,	"	30 0 00
Pegue,	" Surat Candy equal	
TIN PLATES,	per " box	13 0 00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	12 0 00
TINCALL,		
Borax,		
TURPENTINE,	" per barrel	
Spirits,	" per gallon	4 2 00
TURMERIC, Bengal,	per Surat Candy	35 0 00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	11 0 00
VERDIGREASE,	" per lb.	2 1 00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1 0 50
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	15 0 00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund	18 0 00
WINE, Claret, English,	per " dozen	40 0 00
Port,	" per "	18 0 00
Madeira, 1 sort,	" per " pipe	800 0 00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	33 0 00
Ditto Red,		34 0 00
Hansia, White,		38 0 00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	218 0 00
German Crowns,	per 100	212 0 00
Venetians,	per 100	490 0 00
Gubbas,	per 100	475 0 00
Freight to England,	dead weight 4 £. per	
Loose Freight	5 £.	

Our quotations remain with little variation. Merchants and Brokers, being employed rather in settling their old accounts than in entering into any new speculations. Assorted investments of European goods are however selling at an advance of 20 to 25 per cent.